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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 172. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3.30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th Sept.	Arcadia ..	7000	S.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa M	11000
4th October	Egypa ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan ..	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Mal ..	12500	.....	..
8th ..	Sals ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morocia..	10000
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina...	12500
13th ..	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedona	10500
10th ..	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ..	Salsette ..	6 00	Mooltan ..	10.00
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
21st ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
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„ LONDON ..	„ 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785		19th Sept
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5807	1st Nov	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan..	....
City of Birmingham.. A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta .. A&C	7 0*	12th Mar..	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall A	5 1	21st Mar..	....
City of Manchester .. A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris. A&C	9232*	13th April.	11th April.
City of Exeter A&C	9000	....	22nd April
City of Lahore .. A&C	6875	....	29th April
City of Birmingham .. A&C	7475	7th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	178	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091		809
Liverpool ..	605	957		704
London vi Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,552

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Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA. 2184, Mon. 22nd Sept. 11 a.m. † P.D. & C.M.
DUMRA .. 1695, Th. 25th Sept. 9 a.m. ‡ C. M.
LINGA .. 2185, Fri. 26th Sept. * 6 a.m. Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
‡ Cutch Mandvie.
† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(weekly).

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FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, on Tuesday, 23rd September, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday, 2nd October.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	„ 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 30th October.
†PURNEA ..	3396	„ 13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagao Bay and Durban.

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Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

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20th September, 1913.
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BOMBAY.

193.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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Preference will be given to one who has a University Degree, or its equivalent, or who has been trained as a teacher.

Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, a mess allowance of Re. 1 per diem, and furnished quarters.

Apply, giving full personal and educational particulars, and sending copies only of testimonials, to the PRINCIPAL.

THREE NEW CHAIRS have been created in the Assistant Staff of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. (1) History, (2) English, and (3) Persian. Initial salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Promotion according to graded scheme. Selected candidates should join College on the 16th October, 1913. Communications should be addressed to

THE PRINCIPAL.

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RAMPAL SINGH,
Sidhauli, R. & K. Ry.

WANTED for Ootacamund Club GOOD STEWARD or HEAD BUTLER. Apply with copies of testimonials, pay required, etc., to

SECRETARY.

WANTED—A European or Parsi as PRIVATE SECRETARY to an Indian Potentate, knowledge of Law necessary. Free board and lodging. State terms. Apply "Z" Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0462

WANTED a qualified and well experienced Mining Prospector for the Tonk State. Salary according to qualifications.—For further particulars apply, stating experience and salary required, to STATE COUNCIL, TONK.

WANTED POST as a CLERK, by a young Hindu, in a cotton firm. Good experience in ready and delivery business of local and American markets. Good reference if required Please apply Box No. 68 c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0483

WANTED—In beginning of November lady nurse for girl of 3. If suitable, passage home with family will be given in April. Apply Mrs. MILLAR, Pahar View, Kasauli.

WANTED in Meerut end of October for 6 months an experienced English Nurse to take baby from the month. Would pay passage to England in March. Write to Mrs. BOULTON, Rockcliffe, Mussoorie.

WANTED, immediately, for 6 months at least, SISTER IN CHARGE, Obstetric Wards. Trained Nurse, European, with Midwifery Certificate. Salary Rs. 100. All found. Apply

LADY SUPT.,
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WANTED two Overseers for the Durbhanga Raj on salaries of Rs. 50 to 75 per month according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and experience, to the GENERAL MANAGER, Durbhanga Raj, up to 25th September 1913.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced CHAUFFEUR, with good knowledge of the Mechanics, from 1st Novr., 1913, for the Delhi Season. Apply stating terms to

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK,
Craig Dhu, Simla.

Certificates should accompany application.

WANTED—A PROOF READER, one knowing Gujarathi and Marathi will be preferred. Previous experience is essential.

Also a man who can take charge of Machine, Composing and Binding Departments, must know English and either Marathi or Gujarathi. Apply stating salary to Box 65, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0464

WANTED a Munshi for Persian in the Baroda College. Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. Munshi Fazil Examination certificate of the Punjab University and knowledge of English as well as fluency in speaking Persian necessary.—Applications with testimonials to be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda, before 31st October, 1913.

WANTED—A Head Assistant for the Financial Department of the Assam Secretariat on a salary of Rs. 200-10-250. A thorough knowledge of the Civil Service Regulations, Civil Account Code and Budget Work is indispensable.

Applications, which should state age, birth-place, educational qualifications, testimonials and appointments held up to the present, will be received by the undersigned up to 1st November 1913.

The selected candidate will be on probation for six months.

G. E. SOAMES,
Under Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Shillong,
The 20th September, 1913.

WANTED.

WANTED EUROPEAN MANAGER, thoroughly conversant with Provident Fund, Industrial and Ordinary Life Insurance Business. Must be young and energetic. Apply stating past and present experience.

AN ACCOUNTANT, competent to keep books of all kinds.

A CORRESPONDENCE HEAD CLERK.

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WANTED for the Mombasa Water Supply, British East Africa Protectorate, One Qualified SUB-OVERSEER, having experience of Water Works. Period of engagement two years. Salary Rs. 110 per month with prospects of increase to Rs. 120 per month after six months' service, if satisfactory. Applications with copies of certificates should be addressed to:—Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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British Protectorates in Africa,
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

WANTED for the Postal Department of the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, TWENTY TELEGRAPHISTS. Experience at least four years. Speed not less than 20 words. Age between 22 and 28 years. Period of engagement three years. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem to commence with subject to increase after trial in Africa up to Rs. 120 per mensem. Applications with copies of certificates should be addressed to:—Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India,
British Protectorates in Africa,
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

NEW CANO—Victoria with fast Arab horse available for hire on monthly terms. Apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o. Central Bank Ld. Esplanade Road, Bombay. 0477

TO BE LET SHOP PREMISES in Waterloo Mansions, lately occupied by Stanley Humphrey & Co. For particulars apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and outhouses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the premises.

TO BE LET.

"LAS PALMAS" on little Gibbs Road Malabar Hill, 4 Bed rooms, 4 Bath room's, best sanitary arrangements. Electric lights and fans. Good servants' quarters and stabling quite open to the Westerly Sea breeze. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

FLATS IN RACHEL LODGE, Apollo Bunder." Rents Rs. 240 and 250.

A flat in Gool Mansion on the top floor front. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Hummam Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0469

A FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 125.

The ground floor of "Dantra House," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.

A SHOP on Esplanade Road for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0455

THE GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, containing four Bed Rooms, Dining Room, large Drawing Room, Out-houses and Servants' quarters and Stable—large compound running down to Sea. Splendid view. For Europeans or Parsees only. Rent. Rs. 125.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND ENGINE & ROPE PULLEYS.

ONE Horizontal Compound Jet condensing, expansion Slide Valve, rope gearing engine of 300 I.H.P., made by Galloway & Co., Dia of rope fly-wheel 23 ft., having 10 grooves for 2in. ropes. Running at 39 R.P.M. with 100 lbs. steam pressure.

ROPE PULLEYS.

No.					
1.	5'-6"	Dia nav.	10	grooves for 2"	ropes.
2.	6'-0"	,, ,,	10	,, ,, 2"	,,
1.	6'-0"	,, ,,	12	,, ,, 1½"	,,
1.	10'-0"	,, ,,	12	,, ,, 1½"	,,

Each of the pulleys has 8in. bore, and a Rey slot.

Engine and pulleys can be seen in the Mills any day during working hours. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
Swadeshi Mills,
Kurla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Hamilton make upright PIANO in excellent condition, which has a beautiful tone. Stood one hot weather in Guzerat. Can be inspected any time. Price Rs. 700 or reasonable offer. Apply:—H. E. R., Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0463

FOX HOUNDS—10 to 15 couple available in October.—Apply Capt. T. LUCAS, Government House, Poona.

FOR SALE—HORSE and TRAP. Horse, Grey Arab, 8 years, good in harness and saddle. Formerly officer's charger. Never sick. Trap strong, serviceable, new tyres and harness. Rs. 900 or near offer.

BURROW,
Baroda.

FOR SALE.—One 1-10 k.w. CROMPTON DYNAMO belt driver, 110 volts, 91 amperes, 1,190 revolutions, in good condition. Price Rs. 700. Apply to

ASSISTANT,
C. R. E., Bareilly.

FOR SALE or TO BE LET on long leases, valuable building plots facing the Westerly sea on Mahim Sands.

For plans and particulars apply to
K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E.
Architect and Civil Engineer.
301, Hornby Road, Bombay. 0481

FOR SALE.—VICTORIA, HORSE and HARNESS for Rs. 1,000.

Victoria made for Exhibition purposes by the late Mr. W. Stephens.

Chestnut Arab gelding; 15 hands; 7 years.

Black English Leather Harness. Apply

GEORGE RADCLIFFE,
Palli Hill, Bandra.

FORD CAR, Model T., seats 5, 1911-12 model 20 h.p., excellent condition, complete with 2 brand-new large acetylene headlights and Generator and 3 new paraffin lamps, Stewart Speedometer, Khaki covering for seats, nearly new sail cloth hood and side curtains, extension horn, Double folding wind-shield, Jack, Pump, and kit tools. Cost Rs. 4,500, accept Rs. 1,650, no offers. Make fine taxi. Apply

SAXON DAVIES,
Mahomed Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at
English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Muhamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

LATEST MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63	0
Guiteras: Urology. The Diseases of the Urinary Tract in Men and Women. 2 vols.	37	8
The Practitioner's Encyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery in all its Branches. By Murphy	21	14
Sajours: Analytical Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine. 7th Edition. 8 vols. Vols. I and II ready. Each.	21	12
Wilson: Medical Diagnosis	18	12
Emerson: Clinical Diagnosis	15	12
Fuch: Textbook of Ophthalmology	18	12
International Clinics. 4 vols. for 1912.	26	4
Witthan: Manual of Toxicology	22	8
Adami: Principles of Pathology. 2 vols.	45	0
Delafield and Prudden: Text-Book of Pathology.	18	12
French: Differential Diagnosis of Main Symptoms	22	8
Hutchison and Collier: Index of Treatment.	15	12
Choyce: System of Surgery. 3 vols. each	15	12
Martindale and Westcott: Extra Pharmacopia. 2 vols.	15	12
Berkeley and Bonney: Text Book of Gynecological Surgery	18	12
Thomson: Diseases of Nose and Throat.	18	12
Woodhead: Practical Pathology	12	0
Hare: Text Book of Practical Therapeutics.	15	12
Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15	12
Chapin and Pisek: Diseases of Infants and Children	13	8
Max-Einhorn: Diseases of the Stomach.	13	8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformation of the Foetus.	12	2

NOTICES.

OFFERS ARE INVITED
FOR THE PURCHASE.
OF THE
Board of Trade
single deck steel screw Yacht.
"CEYLON."

BUILT 1891, Length 172ft.; beam 24ft; depth 13ft., 3in.; Carvel and Clincher build. Four bulkheads. Engines; Compound; Vertical; Surface condensing. Boilers; Main, made and fitted in 1904; Donkey, 1903. H. P.; Normal, 83, Indicated, 480. Sea Speed, 11 knots. Tonnage; Gross, 310; Registered, 153, Displacement, 534, tons Draft; Light 10ft, 6in.; Loaded, 12ft., 6in. Saloon Accommodation, 5; Bunker Capacity, 90 tons. 14 days full speed at sea.

Full particulars to be obtained from, and offers to be made to,

WALKER, SONS & CO., LTD.,
Colombo.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS MODIFIED UPTO 1ST MAY, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified upto 1st May, 1912, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of November 1913, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Love Grove Pumping Station Road from its junction with Hornby Vellard Road to its junction with Worli Road and Haines Road.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefore as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1913.

J. CRERAR,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

0486

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
M. G. SYSTEM.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, B. B. and C. I. Railway, M. G. System, Ajmer, up to noon of 1st October, 1913, for the supply in whole or in part of 1,10,000 M. G. TIMBER SLEEPERS for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, M. G. System, viz.—

Sleepers Indian or Nepal.
Sal or Deodar 6ft. by 8in. by 4½in. No. 1,10,000.

Rate for Sleepers to include freight and delivery into the Company's Store Yards at Delhi, Cawnpore or Idgah, Agra. Sleepers will be inspected at the Company's Store Yard.

Form of Tender, Specification and Articles of Agreement can be had from THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, B. B. and C. I. Railway, M. G. System Ajmer, on payment of Rs. 2.

Tenders must be made on the Form supplied and superscribed "Tender for Sleepers" and must be accompanied by the Earnest Money noted on the Tender Form without which no Tender will be considered. A further Deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer.

Any Contractor whose Tender is accepted will forfeit his Earnest Money if he fails to execute an Agreement soon after the acceptance of his Tender is notified to him.

If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order. Only Securities and Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent. per annum will be accepted. No interest will be allowed on cash Deposit.

The Tenders will be opened by the Engineer-in-Chief in his office, Ajmer, at 12 noon on 1st October, 1913, in the presence of any of those tendering who wish to be present.

The Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted.

H. H. DEANE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of four European Drivers' quarters at Abu Road.

2. Tenders must be submitted on the Railway Company tender form. Tender form as well as the condition of contract and specification of works and Bill of quantities and blank form for schedule of rates, may be obtained, on payment of Rs. 2 at the office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I Railway, Abu Road, on any week day during office hours.

Plans for the proposed work may be inspected at the same office at same time.

3. Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed on outside of cover "Tender for Drivers' quarters at Abu Road" will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Abu Road, up to 12 noon of Monday, 29th day of September 1913.

4. With the tender must be enclosed a receipt showing that a sum of Rs. 1,369 earnest money has been deposited with the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Cashier, Ajmer, or Bombay. Unsuccessful tenderers will receive back their earnest money in due course.

5. The successful tenderer if any, will be required within 7 days of the acceptance of his tender, to sign the "Condition of Contract" referred to in para 2 and to deposit with the B. B. and C. I. Railway the additional sum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Both the earnest money and security named will be retained by the Ry. Company till final payments are made, subject to the condition of the contract and any deduction made in accordance with the same.

6. The acceptance or rejection of the tenders lies with the Agent of the B. B and C. I. Railway Company, Bombay.

7. No free passes of any sort will be allowed under any circumstances.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

E. CONDON,
Executive Engineer,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Abu Division,
Abu Road.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A LEASE of certain building plot forming New Survey No. 3619, situate at Nesbit Lane, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Collector of Bombay in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 17th October, 1913, at 12 noon.

The conditions of sale and the plan of the land can be seen at the Collector's Office in the Town Custom House.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, Collector's Office,
9th September, 1913.

NOTICE

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

THE undermentioned elephants belonging to the late Feudatory Chief of Nilgiri are for sale at Nilgiri Nijgarh. They can be inspected by intending purchasers either at Nilgiri or at the nearest Railway Station, Balasore, B. N. Railway. In the latter case sufficient previous notice is requested.

1. Jatan Malah, female, height 7 ft. 5 in., age about 25 years, Rs. 2,000.
2. Jan Piari, female, height 7 ft. 1 in., age about 20 years, Rs. 1,800.
3. Motimalah, female, height 7 ft. 4 in., age about 30 years, very fast, Rs. 2,000.
4. Radha Piari, female, height 8 ft., age about 40 years, Rs. 1,600.
5. Jatra Kali, female, height 8 ft. 2 in., age about 45 years, Kunki elephant Has worked in Angul, Dhenkanal and other Khedas, Rs. 1,500.
6. Meghnad, male tusker, height 9 ft. 2 in., age about 30 years, a splendid tusker with big tusks, Rs. 6,000.
7. Motigaj, male tusker, height 6 ft., age about 7 years, Rs. 1,600.

SATYA CH. CHANDRA,
Superintendent, Feudatory State,
Nilgiri, Orissa.
11th September, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai Maneckbai widow of Jivandas Haridas of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage gift, sale, trust possession, inheritance, lease or loan or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any; will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Cavel Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 587 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 132 and assessed by the Collector of assessment under C. Ward Nos. 3903, and 3904, Street Nos. 220, and 221, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East and north respectively by the Cavel Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West by a Public passage and on or towards the South by the house of Ruttonsey Mulji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
Oriental Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, 18th September, 1913. 482

NOTICE.

Tenders for coal required for the State worked Railways during 1914.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of steam coal, smithy coal and coke (hard, for foundry), as detailed below, for the three State-worked Railways, for a period of twelve months commencing from January 1st, 1914.

RAILBORNE.

Description.	Total Quantity to be delivered by rail.
Steam Coal for Locomotives	9,50,000 tons
Smithy Coal ...	4,300 ,,
Hard Coke ...	3,800 ,,
Steam Rubble screened through 1½in. and over 3/8in. (minimum) ...	7,000 ,,

The Tenders for Railborne deliveries will be considered ordinarily as for approximately equal monthly supplies, but Tenders may also, if they so desire, specify deliveries other than in approximately equal monthly quantities.

SEABORNE.

Total quantity to be delivered at Reunari by sea, 52,000 Steam Coal for tons (in approximately Locomotives. 9 full cargoes) of 1st class Raniganj steam coal, and 3,36,000 tons, (in approximately 56 full cargoes) of 1st class Jharia (Barakar) coal.

Raniganj cargoes to be delivered at the rate of approximately one cargo every six weeks, and Jharia cargoes approximately one cargo every week throughout the year, first delivery in each case to be made during the first week in January.

Separate tenders should be submitted for Railborne and Seaborne coal.

2. Deliveries shall be made as directed from time to time by notice in writing by the Locomotive Superintendent concerned, it being understood that such notices shall be framed with due regard to the monthly rate of delivery, according to the accepted tender in each case.

3. For smithy coal, hard coke and steam rubble, deliveries shall be as directed from time to time in writing by the Locomotive Superintendent concerned.

4. The coal shall be in strict accordance with the specification attached to the form of tender. Full particulars and description of the coal, the colliery, and the sidings from which the coal will be despatched as required in the tender form, should be clearly given therein, and no tender will be considered unless it is submitted on the prescribed form.

5. Tenders from Colliery proprietors or recognised Managing Agents only will be considered.

6. The tenders, which may be submitted for the whole or for any portion of the quantities noted above, should be addressed in sealed covers to "The Secretary, Railway Board, Simla" super-scribed "Tenders for the Supply of Coal" and will be received by him up to forenoon of Thursday, the 2nd October 1913.

7. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; they further reserve the right to accept any tender wholly or in part at their option.

8. Forms of tender, together with copies of specification of coal, can be obtained from the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, on payment of Rs. 100 for each set, which amount will be refunded by the Agent under the orders of the Railway Board to the unsuccessful bona fide Tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, and to successful Tenderers as soon as they have acknowledged in writing the acceptance by the Railway Board of the whole or any part of their tenders. No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the tenders.

T. RYAN,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, 20th September 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

To-night! To-night!

A Thrilling and Astounding Feature—Film

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

A MAGNIFICENT DRAMA.

Adapted from the famous Novel by LORD LYTTON.

MOST THRILLING AND REALISTIC SCENES.
showing THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.
THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII.

ZULULAND. (Interesting account of Zulu warfare)
HANNAH DUSTIN. (Exciting American Drama)

A FUND OF GOOD COMICS.

3 SHOWS: nightly—7 to 8, 8-30, to 9-30, 10 to 11.
Saturday, & Sunday, 11-15, to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—Sat. & Sunday 5-30, to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

300

THE EXCELSIOR.

Commencing to-day (Saturday.)

DELIVERED BY DEATH.

(L'Homme Qui Assassina.)

A DRAMA IN THREE ACTS.

REPRODUCED BY PATHE COLOR

As represented for the first time in the

Paris-Theatre Anthoine

On the 12th December 1912.

MONSIEUR GEMIER.

In the title role.

ANIMATED GAZETTE.

6-30, 8-30 & 10.

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc.

0470

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES WHITE STRIPED CLOTH.

This day SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co, will sell by Public Auction, in the Shop at Vithalwady, outside the fort, by order of Messes Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., Commision Agents of the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dharamsy Munji.

10 bales each, 60 pieces, white striped cloth, No. 1355, yards 24.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES WHITE FANCY CHECKS MANUFACTURED AT BOMBAY UNITED MILLS.

On Monday the 22nd day of September 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction in the shop at Mulji Jaitha Market Chowk by order of Messrs. Girdhurdas Jaithabhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of Thucker Morarji Veerji.

6 Bales each 60 pieces white fancy checks No. 740.

6 Bales each 60 pieces white fancy checks No. 2845.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODERY & Co.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1913.

R A F.....

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents

21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Sanklia Tank New Road, between Byculla Bridge and Ripon Road.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Rustomjee Cursetjee Ameen or Uhyara, and on account and at the risk of Gulamali Jiwajee Pachmariwalla, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by vertue of an Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 1st day of December, 1910, Messrs Sorabji Cowasji and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September, 1913, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,323.7 square yards or thereabouts including a moiety (9ft. breadth) of the road or passage on the western side of the said land together with all messuages tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Sanklia Tank New Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 102, and New No. 13907, Old Survey No. 2828, and New Survey No. 1-3542, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 3971 (3), (4A), (4B), 3971 (4), 3971 (4C), and Street No. 158B, 158C C., 158C.C., 158C, and 158C.C.C., and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the vacant land or ground belonging to Thacker Soonderjee Mooljee, on or towards the West by the other moiety of the said passage, on or towards the North by the property of Thucker Keshavjee Ravjee, and on or towards the South by the said Sanklia Tank New Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office, Prince Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

SALE OF 37 BALES ACCOUNT BOOK PAPER.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on MONDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1913, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at uncleaned warehouse Prince's Docks, the following:—

By order of the Concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Kaderbhoy Bakerbhoy.

ex s.s. "Ambra.

5 Bales 40 Reams account book Paper: 25in. by 27½: 310 Sheets and 46 lbs. per one Ream.

5 Bales 40 Reams account book Paper: 25in. by 27½: 460 Sheets and 50 lbs per one Ream.

5 Bales 40 Reams account book Paper: 25in. by 27½: 205 Sheets 54 lbs per one Ream.

5 Bales 40 Reams account book Paper: 25in. by 27½: 240 Sheets 58 lbs per one Ream.

5 Bales 37 Reams: account book Paper: 23in. by 24½: 415 sheets 34lbs per one Ream.

6 Bales 45 Reams: account book Paper: 23in. by 24½: 235 Sheets 40 lbs per one Ream.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared at the expense of the buyer next day after sale.

Further condition of sale may be obtained of the undersigned and will also be declared at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO BOOK-SELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Sale of 4,000 copies of English and Mahrathi School Dictionary.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Pledgee, and on account and at the risk of the concerned, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sales Rooms, four thousand unbound copies of the Ninth Edition of the English and Mahrathi School Dictionary by the late Pandit Shri Krishna Shastri Talekar, revised and enlarged by Mr. Hari Narayen Apte of Poona, and published by Messrs. Babaji Sakharam and Co.

The books are on view.

Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Rustomji and Co., Attorneys for the Pledgee, at their Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th September, 1913. 252

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

The Manager
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES THE MOST BREEZE FOR THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

THE SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE and interest of the Insolvent Mahomed Haji Jamal, in the Ginning Factory at Jhansi, advertised for sale THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 20th instant is postponed to FRIDAY, the 26th instant by order of R. D. SETHNA Esq. The Official Assignee and Assignee of the Said Insolvent.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF RICH COTTON SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH, KNITTING SILK THREAD, FANCY BORDERS, CARRIAGE RUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ezra Abdulla Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the remaining goods of the above Insolvent, lying in the Shop, at Shaik Memon Street, out of Fort (next to Muljee Jeitha's Cloth Market), such as large quantity of French and German Cotton and Silk, plain velvet of black and various fancy light and dark colours, flowered and striped velvets, plush of various colours, knitting silk thread, tapestry, China silk, bundles of fancy borders, carriage rugs, also large stock of Astrakhan and Turkish Caps, shop furniture, iron safe, clock, foot sewing machine, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of, within two days after the day of sale.

Offers for sale in one and whole lot of the above goods will be taken by the Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as chairs, easy-chairs, tables, sofas, almyrahs, cup-boards, writing and dressing-tables, phonographs, with records, etc.

Under instructions from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Ltd., and on account and risk of the following persons—

On account and risk of Mr. W. G. Williams—

1 S. B. gun with accessories, etc., in wooden box, 1 silver watch with silver watch guard, 1 metal watch and 30 shares belonging to above Society.

On account and risk of Mr. J. E. Kees of Poona—

1 gold watch guard with 1 gold medal, 31 shares of above Society said to have been mislaid for which duplicates will be issued to any purchaser.

On account and risk of Mr. E. Peters—

1 gold hunting watch with 1 gold embroidered watch guard, with a gold Persian coin, 1 gold ring set, with pearls, 1 metal watch guard.

On account and risk of Mr. Henry D'Sylva—

50 shares, belonging to above Society.

On account and risk of Mr. T. B. Coalson—

100 shares, belonging to above Society.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 Rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Rubber-tyred Brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERED SAREE BORDER, JAHLARS JABHLA BORDER, EMBROIDERED CAPS, SILVER AND GOLD KASUB AND KANGNI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1282 of 1912, Mahomed v. Fatmabai, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, the following:—

1 Saree border, 2 Jabhlas embroidered, 1 Jabhlas border, 4 embroidered caps, 51 tolas silver Kasub (Surti), 31 tolas silver Kanjni Naksi Gotis, 50½ tolas golden Kasub Gangni Naksi.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 20th September, 1913. 251

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,556 BAGS RICE.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd September 1913, at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), at the Prince's Dock unclaimed warehouse R. B. C. Shed, on account of the concerned the following goods:—

Ex. S.S. "African Monarch."

859 bags rice.

Ex. S.S. "St. George."

697 bags rice.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE

AUCTION SALE

MENEESE & Co.—(Contd.)

and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 17-19: 110-120 and 122; 1-11 and 13-15 case Nos. 225: 226 Doctor Street and Erskine Road.

AUCTION SALE of Goods. Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th September 1913.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 19th.

S. S. Egypt	Summers	London August 29
S. S. Schwarzenfels	Kettureh	Rotterdam August 23

DEPARTURES.

September 19th.

S. S. Strathgarry	Neil	Calcutta
S. S. Linga	Manley	Karachi
S. S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta.
S. S. Bleamoor	Blackey	Barrow-in-Furness
S. S. Lubonfels	Kohler	Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday:—

S. S. Clan Stuart	Anderson	Chittagong
S. S. Montebello	Gill	Hull via Karachi
S. S. Baron Cawder	Caskie	Baltimore

S. S. Egypt:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's, steamer Egypt, 4,207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, arrived in the harbour on Friday, from London, which first she had left on August 29th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Calcutta" homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 14th instant.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Lahore" outward bound left Port Said and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 26th instant.

S. S. Schwarzenfels:—The steamer Schwarzenfels, 2443 tons, Captain H Ketwich, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Rotterdam, which port she had left on August 23rd with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Strathgarry:—The steamer Strathgarry, 2840 tons, Captain A. C. Neil, sailed on Friday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2459 tons, Captain T. Christiansen, sailed on Friday for Calcutta, with ballast.

VESSELS IN PORT.

FRIDAY, September 19, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
D. & E.	City of Colombo	Hamalored	K. N. & Co
H.	Kirkee	Currie	Ralli Bros.
K.	Monarch	Clare	W. & A. G. & Co.
M.	Clan Stuart	Anderson	J. F. & Co.
N.	Strathmore	MacMahon	J. F. & Co.
O.	Jinsen Maru	Richards	N. Y. K.

V. DOCK.

1.	Itria	Galgey	M. M. & Co.
2.	Bulgarian Prince	Danny	J. M. & Co.
3.	Okhla	Maples	M. M. & Co.
4.	Inverkip	Glasson	F. M. & Co.
5.	Montebello	Gill	P. & Co.
6.	Colaba	Robertson	M. M. & Co.
7.	Baron Cawdar	Caskie	J. F. & Co.
8.	Gabloonz	Gilhuber	A. L. S.N. & Co
9	Caspian	Wright	J. M. & Co.
10 & 11.	Delta	Martin	P. & O. S. N. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
Satrunji	Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co.
Blake	Hill	E. Y. & Co.
Boirle	Fisher	Arab Steam. Co.
Clan Lindsay	Scotland	J. F. & Co.
Ehrenfels	Weyhansen	W. & A. G. & Co.
Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hoseines	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Hymettus	Evans	T. M. & Co.
Istrar	Jacob	T. M. & Co.
Itonus	Piegott	M. M. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kola	Minett	M. M. & Co.
Lindula	Walsh	M. & M. Co.
Nmive	Key	W. & A. G. & Co.
Nordmark	Lining	W. & A. G. & Co.
Subedar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co.
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Strathnary	Neill	W. & A. G. & Co.
Seistan	Forbes	M. M. & Co.
Saaid	Bonsfield	Arab Steam.
Schwarzenfels	Kethwich	T. M. & Co

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 19th Sept. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme eastern districts. Temperature during day is above the average at Ambala and Delhi; the minimum is below the average at most places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in large defect in the extreme western districts where maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana except at Abmer. The minimum is above the average at Abmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in the central parts of Kathiawar and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is above the average in West Central India and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is much below the average at some places. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Bijapur has had 0.85". Aurangabad 1.01" and Ahmednagar 0.12". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—Local but moderately heavy rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and Mysore, and light in the north Bombay Deccan, the important falls being 1.01" at Aurangabad and 1.26" at Bangalore. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south United Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and also in Ceylon.

Rain in local showers is likely in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls may occur in the Konkan and possibly in the United Provinces.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Egypt which left Aden in the afternoon of the 14th, experienced till Longitude 52°E light to moderate variable wind, moderate swell latter part; till Longitude 63°E gentle to moderate rising occasionally to fresh or strong south-westerly wind, moderate sea and swell, occasionally cloudy; till arrival this morning gentle or light north-north-westerly and northerly wind weakening near Bombay to light airs occasionally cloudy. She has passing showers and rain squalls at 8 hours and noon on the 18th Longitude 68°E and 69°E.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON FRIDAY, the 19th of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	92.8	78.0	64	..	0.00	—0.01
Muskat	95.3	81.8	56	..	0.00	—0.06
Do. (17th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	92.3	86.1	56	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.3	72.5	68	..	10.28	+5.60
Rawalpindi	92.9	63.6	63	..	24.44	+2.54
Lahore	101.4	67.2	60	..	18.09	+3.28
Sirsa	100.3	70.5	36	..	17.84	+7.02
Ambala	99.5	66.9	67	..	28.21	—5.57
Delhi	99.0	77.3	48	..	13.56	—8.86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.0	76.0	33	..	7.39	—15.65
Mainpuri	100.3	73.6	74	..	10.56	—11.54
Jhansi	101.6	76.0	22	..	9.64	—23.14
Cawnpore	94.6	75.0	84	..	18.82	—11.86
Allahabad	89.1	75.5	78	..	22.36	—9.96
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	106.1	75.8	71	..	2.91	+0.66
Karachi	87.0	76.0	82	..	12.01	—7.32
Ajmer	93.6	80.2	61	..	11.16	—7.32
Jaipur	101.2	74.1	53	..	12.71	—8.36
Kotah	99.6	82.1	53	..	16.12	—9.60
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	73.5	78	..	38.37	+25.46
Dwarka	86.3	77.2	86	..	17.35	+3.86
Veraval	84.1	75.3	86	..	24.58	+7.93
Rajkot	94.6	73.8	80	..	27.78	+3.33
Bhavnagar Para.	94.0	74.8	77	..	35.93	+16.67
Surat	93.4	76.6	91	..	37.12	—0.66
Ahmedabad	95.6	77.2	82	..	35.61	×7.22
Deesa	95.3	73.4	78	..	35.15	×12.49
Neemuch	94.9	72.0	69	..	23.80	—2.33
Indore	93.1	73.1	81	..	36.28	+7.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.3	68.8	56	..	30.38	—18.34
Saugor	93.3	71.1	57	..	22.92	—17.33
Hoshangabad	92.6	69.4	82	..	36.31	—7.20
Khandwa	94.7	76.1	79	..	38.19	+12.53
Akola	94.7	77.0	74	..	26.27	+1.67
Amraoti	93.8	71.8	77	..	34.57	+7.72
Nagpur	95.6	71.8	58	..	43.25	+2.33
Chanda	93.5	74.0	72	..	50.93	+6.10
Raipur	92.2	76.6	80	..	35.33	—6.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.9	79.4	91	..	65.73	—0.20
Ratnagiri	85.8	73.4	86	..	67.14	—25.24
Mormugao	85.0	76.7	91	..	82.54	—1.10
Karwar	83.7	75.0	91	..	83.22	—25.01
DOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.9	71.1	76	..	13.47	—3.40
Ahmednagar	85.1	72.0	83	0.12	18.62	+2.82
Poona	88.0	70.8	87	0.02	23.16	+4.79
Sholapur	93.3	74.6	70	..	11.43	—8.81
Bijapur	95.2	73.3	82	0.85	9.80	—2.48
Belgaum	85.8	67.5	77	..	31.62	—1.60
Aurangabad	88.4	70.5	74	1.01	21.09	—1.43
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.4	74.7	67	..	36.49	+2.64
Hyderabad	91.8	74.7	75	0.07	14.35	—7.70
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.8	77.3	79	..	80.73	—25.05
Calicut	85.3	75.1	84	..	67.09	—19.32
Cochin	88.2	75.7	80	0.01	65.22	—4.56
Colombo	86.5	73.0	95	..	13.27	—6.05
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.8	78.2	79	..	9.55	—11.89
Bellary	100.0	74.3	65	0.08	3.15	—5.67
Cuddapah	101.5	77.5	74	0.01	5.64	—11.66
Madras	93.3	79.5	74	..	5.96	—8.40
Bangalore	86.8	68.8	86	1.26	11.14	—5.31
Coimbatore	92.4	70.3	88	..	3.12	—1.76
Trichinopoly	95.6	77.3	68	..	2.17	—7.83
Negapatam	94.7	76.7	81	..	7.12	—2.35

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The disturbance in north-east India has given a few heavy falls of rain in Bihar and will cease to affect the weather to-day. Some scattered showers are reported from the peninsula but the Arabian Sea current is exceedingly weak and the mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning encountered northerly winds in the east Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, north-east Hyderabad; fairly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Mysore; and local in the Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, east United Provinces and the Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch; Kyaupyu, Akyab and Dhubri one and a half; Cherrapunji three; Darjeeling one and a half; Bogra two; Jalpaiguri one; Purnea two; Patna three; Gorakhpur one; Bijapur three-quarters; Aurangabad one; Parbhani and Kurnool a half; Bangalore and Mysore one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in north-eash India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 18th September 1913

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·829
Temperature of Air	degrees	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	78·5
Dew Point	„	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	„	0·859
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		8·2
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	84.9
Minimum do. do.	„	78·6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NW., NNW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	82
Fall of Rain	inch	0·00
Total fall during month		2·87
Total fall during year		65·73
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 19th September		0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th September 1913 was 30·082 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN DOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in
	Sept.				
Fri.	19	m 1	5	27	2
		1	1 a	27	5
Satur.	20	m 1	33	27	10
		1	28 a	6	2
Sun.	21	m 2	1p	27	4
		1	57 a	25	7
Mon.	22	m 3	1	25	9
		2	30 a	24	10
Tues.	23	m 3	57	25	2
		3	18 a	24	2
Wed	24	5	17	24	10
		4	46	23	7
Thurs.	25	6	51	25	2
		6	28	23	9

1913 — Low water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in
	Sept.				
Fri.	19	m 6	49	18	4
		7	6 a	16	6
Satur.	20	m 7	51	19	0
		7	34 a	16	8
Sun,	21	m 7	48	19	11
		8	5 a	17	0
Mon.	22	m 8	21	20	10
		8	42 a	17	6
Tues.	23	m 9	7	12	8
		9	44 a	18	1
Wed.	24	11	37	22	1
		11	16	18	6
Thurs.	25	1	42 a	21	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
19. (Fri.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 38 m
20. (Satur.)	6h. 27	6h. 38
21. (Sun.)	6h. 27	6h. 37
15. (Mon.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 36 m
16. (Tues.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35 m
24. (Wed.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35 m
25. (Thurs.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 34 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h, 15.9m. P. M. Last Quarter. 23rd 6h. 0.0 m. P. M. New Moon. 30th 10h 25.8 m. A. M. First Quarter, Oct. 7th. 7h 66·2m. A, M.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday and Wednesday, 16th and 17th September 1913 should be regarded as Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 18th September 1913 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

S. S. Bleamoor:—The steamer Bleamoor, 2403 tons, Captain A. Blackey, sailed on Friday for Burrow-in-Furness, with a cargo of manganese ore.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Consols 2½ %	..	74
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·25
Rentes 3 %	..	89⅛Ex.
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·41½
Bar silver spot	..	28 3-16
„ 2 months hence	..	18 5-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by India and china Buying.		
Rupee Paper of ⅛ %	..	63½
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying. Rate)	..	1-3 15-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since 17th April 1913.	..	..
Bills on a Cleutta Rs. 10,000 @ 1-4 1-8	..	..
3½ % India Stock (sterling Loan)	..	89¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m.st	..	¾
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	..	⅝
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	⅝
„ „ „ 6 „	..	⅝
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	77·9
Interest day to day loans	..	2½
„ 7 day market loans	..	2½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent).

PAPER MARKET.

Sept. 19.

The Paper Market remained steady to-day and did not present any vast fluctuations. The Market opened at Rs. 95-1-6, improved to Rs. 95-3 but finally closed at Rs. 95-2-6 for 29th September delivery. The rate for the 31st October settlement stood about anna one and a half up.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Bonds (guaranteed) changed hands at Rs. 105.

SHARES.

The Share Market remained active to-day and an improvement was noticed in a few shares.

Davids improved to Rs. 585 for October and Rs. 590 for Mahurat delivery.

Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 630 for Mahurat delivery closed at Rs. 625.

Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,577-8.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,360 to Rs. 1,370 for Mahurat delivery.

Swans advanced to Rs. 287-8 and fnaly o Rs. 335 x. d.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 85-8 and Deferred to Rs. 166.

The Indian Specie Bank Shares improved to Rs. 62-8.

There was no doing in Press shares.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

PANIC IN JUTE CIRCLES.

(From our Correspondent),

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

The excitement created by a rumoured big shortage in this year's jute crops seems to have affected business everywhere in the city, even the exchange market being included and it is expected that the prevailing dullness will continue until after the final official forecast is delivered at noon to-morrow.

The district returns which are now complete give a total of 98 lakhs of bales if the acreage is reckoned at three bales to the acre, but the crop is so poor in many places that this method of computation cannot be pursued with any confidence and the Buds are therefore predicting an ultimate yield of 87 lakhs of bales only. When the jute market began to realise the probable correctness of this unofficial forecast prices went up with a bound although it seemed last week as if they had reached the highest possible limit.

Government Paper was done to-day at Rs. 95-1 for cash and Rs. 95-2 for the forward position, these being the closing prices. The managing director of the Dalbhoom Gold and Minerals Prospecting Company reports that rich indications of gold and proved lodes have been found in the area leased to the concern. Prospecting operations have been greatly hindered by rain but with the advent of settled weather and on arrival of the gold assaying plant cabled for from England, the prospector anticipates further satisfactory results.

CALCUTTA JUTE FORECAST

LEAKAGE OF FIGURES CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

There was great excitement in Marwari circles last night when the result of the jute forecast leaked out. Hopes have been based upon a big outturn but a number of Marwaris have gambles on a shortage.

The Associated Press learns that the total outturn is estimated at 86 lakhs or thereabouts and with the estimate from Cooch Behar the total is not expected to exceed 87 lakhs. Last year the final estimate was 97 lakhs and the actual outturn 102 lakhs. It is stated that some of the mills are badly hit by the consequently hardening prices, they having reckoned on a big output and decreasing prices. Last night the Marwaris were snapping up everything at quotation and the market during the next few days will be unusually interesting as the mills must replenish their stock.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 18.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	15,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	6000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	..
Total Day's Imports	6,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm-; active demn; diarge business.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Barely Steady

Tone of Manchester Market:—Moderatively active at an advance.

Mid. Americans	7·66 d
Egyptian F. G. F, ...	10·15 d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct. 13·34. Jan. 13·20.

New York Official noon call Oct. 13·32 Jan. 13·18.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 13·24 Jan. 13·30.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O.	7·13	7·20
O. N.	7 07	7·12
N. D.	6 99	7 04
D. J.	6·99	7 04
J. F	7 00	7·04
F. M.	7·01	7 05
M. A	7.02	7 05
A M	7 05	7 05
M. J.	7.03	7·05
J. J.	7 01	7.03

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	5,100

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
S. O.	7·20	7·15
O. N.	7 12	7·07
N. D.	7 04	6 99
D. J.	7·04	6 99
J. F.	7 04	6 99
F. M.	7 05	7 00
M. A.	7 05	7 00
A. M.	7 05	7 00
M. J.	7·05	7 00

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Sep. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	38,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	6,000
Day's Exports to Continent	12,000

Futures at New York Oct. 13.23 (multiplate.) Previous closing price 13 28.

Futures at New York Jan. 13·08 Previous closing price. 13 14.

Advanced on Limited offerings and Declined owing to Long Unloading.

Spot Cotton at New York 13.40 Previous price 13·40

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 1-8 Previous price 13 1-8

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 13 12 Previous price 13.23.

Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·18 Previous price 13.30

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9¼
Demand Bills	4·8s 8
Silver Commercial bars ..	6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Sept 18

Good Bengal M. G.	5 9-16 d
F. G. „ „	5 11-16 d
Fine „ „	5 13-16 d
Good Bhowniggur	6 1-16 d
F. G. „	6 3-16 d
Fine „	6 5-16 d
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	6 5-16 d
Good Oomra M. G.	6 1-8 d
F. G. „ „	6 1-4 d
Fine „ „	6 3-8 d
Good M. G. Oomra	6 1-8 d
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 3-8 d
Good Broach	6 3-8 d
F. G. „	6 1-2 d
Fine „	6 11-16 d
Stock of Cotton in London	— d
Good Khandeish	6 d
F. G „	6 1-8 d.

LONDON Sept. 18

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion £43,030,000. Decrease £40,000
Public Deposits £9,900,000. Increase £60,000
Other do. £42,960,000. Decrease £1,000,000
Govt. Securities £12,500,000. Unchanged
Other securities £26,360,000. Decrease £200,000
Notes & Gold £31,830,000. Unchanged
The Bank Reserve is 6 % of the Liabilities.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

Sept. 18th

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £73½; Copper Braziers £80; Yellow Metal 7½;

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-ship. 54; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Sep.-Oct; Antwerp; sellers quiet but steady. Linseed Calcutta steady 46·3; Sep.-Oct.; London, Biz done.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged to—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37; Sep.-Oct.; London, Buyers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal, quiet but steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-6; September; sellers steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-8½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-0; sellers Jan.-March; steady. German Beet-root 88 % 9·7; sellers September; steady, 9-3½; sellers Oct.-Dec.; E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-7½; September

FIERCE RIOTS IN DUBLIN.

OVER 400 TREATED AT THE HOSPITALS.

BRUTAL CHARGES.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN AMONG THE INJURED.

IN DISGUISE.

DRAMATIC APPEARANCE OF MEN'S LEADER.

As already reported by Reuter Dublin was the scene of fierce rioting during the last week of August, arising out of the strike of tramway workers, the prohibition of the meeting announced to be held in Sackville-street, and the arrest of the men's leaders.

The special correspondent of the "Daily News" wired from Dublin on the night of Sunday Aug. 31, as follows:—

A thrilling man hunt by the polie, following on the proclamation prohibiting a trade union meeting in Sackville-street, has led to a serie terrible riots, in which over 400 people have been injured, many arrested, and at least one killed. Thirty police have been injured.

Mr. James Arkin, the general secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, disguised as a feeble old man, was arrested today in a room in one of the principal hotels under the most dramatic circumstances. The police began their man hunt yesterday, detectives searching every quarter of the city.

The dramatic moment came unexpectedly at a quarter past one this afternoon, when the Sunday morning promenaders in Sackville-street were going home peaceably to dinner.

A DRAMATIC APPEARANCE.

A tall, threatening figure, clad in a long black frock coat, stepped on to the balcony of the Imperial Hotel, opposite the Post Office. He was pale; his long, thin hands trembled. His square jaw was hidden by a bushy beard.

But the crowd at once recognised him through the disguise of a false beard. "It's Jim Larkin: God be with him. He's true to his word!" was the cry.

"Jim" bowed to the people, clutched the rails of the balcony, and made a one-minute speech, while the people below cheered him. He was in Sackville-street as he promised them, he said, in spite of the proclamation, and he was not going to stir till the police arrested him.

The police made a rush for the hotel—first in twos and threes, and then in a body. They drew their batons as they leapt up the stairs, searching every room as they went. The hotel guests, unaware of the identity of the gentleman with the bushy board, left the dinner-table in alarm.

"Jim" was found in one of the rooms, and he exchanged courteous greetings with the police, who know him well, walking into the middle of them, and offering no resistance.

He was disguised as an elderly man, with a few grey streaks in his hair, eyebrows, and beard. With Miss Donnelly, who told the police at the hotel that she came from Liverpool, he arrived at the hotel in the morning, having previously engaged rooms by telephone. Miss Donnelly was supposed to be the "old man's" niece.

Larkin, who is really a middle-aged sturdy man, assumed a decrepit air, and moved slowly, as if with difficulty. He cleverly deceived the detectives who visited the hotel in the morning and searched the very room in which he was comfortably seated in an armchair. His beard was glued to his face.

A SAVAGE ONSLAUGHT.

Meanwhile, outside the hotel the usual Sabbath calm of Sackville-street was destroyed by a terrible conflict, in which the forces of law and order hurled themselves savagely and indiscriminately on innocent victims.

A guard with naked batons was posted at the hotel door. The mounted constabulary came galloping into the picture from nowhere; and for five minutes the whole of Sackville-street from the bridge to the Trafalgar pillar was the scene of a cruel attack by the police.

Several peaceful promenaders, just out of church, had their heads broken, and lay bleeding on the ground. I counted fifteen men and youths lying stoned on the ground—struck down within three minutes of Larkin's dramatic appearance on the balcony. Three of them, when they attempted to rise, were struck again, and left moaning.

Perfectly innocent people, who were fleeing from the attackers, were trapped in the side streets, and some of them were batoned.

I witnessed the whole encounter, and it seemed to me there was no attempt to rescue Larkin. There was no provocation on the part of the crowd. The worst they were guilty of was that they cheered Larkin like a hero, for Larkin had kept his word.

COUNTESS LEADS THE CHEERS.

The trams were running when the riot broke out. Bodies of police poured into Sackville-street and ran pell-mell after the escaping crowds. An open car, with Count and Countess Markaviez, who is an Irish lady and a prominent Suffragette, passed the hotel door, and the Countess stood and led the cheering.

Ladies fainted and fell to the ground in hysterics. One woman ran away terrorstriken when her brother fell by her side, struck down by a terrible blow on his head.

Forty people were injured in this riot alone and taken to the hospital, and the whole conflict did not last more than five minutes.

The three factors which led up to these violent outbursts were:

"The proclamation prohibiting the Transport Workers' Union meeting in Sackville-street;

"The arrest of the leaders; and

"The threat of the employers to lock out every man wearing the red hand badge of the union."

Dublin was a fairly reposeful city up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The trams were running, as they have been to-day, with policemen mounting guard on the footboards, but the service ceased at dusk.

LARKIN'S DEFIANCE.

The curtain rose on this reign of terror when the detectives began their man hunt. They went to look for Larkin at Liberty Hall, the Union headquarters in Beresford-place, and while they were searching the building Mr. P. T. Daly, one of the leaders, assured the mob that Larkin was safe in hiding.

Larkin, who was returned for trial on Thursday, made an inflammatory speech through a megaphone directly after the issue of the proclamation. He breathed defiance on Dublin Castle, saying that he cared as much for the King as he did for the magistrate who signed the proclamation, and that for every man who fell at his side two would take his place.

He burnt the proclamation—the crowd cheered the ashes as they dropped—and declared that he would be in Sackville-street on Sunday, dead or alive. And because he kept his word to-day the inhabitants of the city have paid the price.

Two other leaders, William Partridge, a Town Councillor, and James Connolly, were arrested and removed in cabs yesterday afternoon, afterwards being charged with inciting the people to commit a breach of the peace. Connolly refused to give bail, and remains in custody. Partridge was liberated on bail. Thus deprived of their leaders, the men acted for themselves, and with disastrous results.

RECORD IN BROKEN HEADS.

So far as broken heads went, it was a record night in the history of Dublin. Over one hundred people, including a score of policemen, were treated at Jervis Street Hospital last night, and many were detained.

The rest of the cases were dealt with at Mercer's and Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospitals. Altogether about 200 people suffering from head wounds, fractured limbs, and concussion were treated in the city, and Father J. O'Reilly was summoned to the principal hospital in case it became necessary to administer the Last Sacraments.

The charges by the police have brought the number of injured to over four hundred. Many women and boys and girls were among those surgically treated.

KICKS SEEN BY AN M. P.

Mr. Handel Booth, M.P. for Pontefract, who was a witness of the police baton charges in Sackville-street yesterday afternoon, afterwards told an interviewer that he was not in a position to express an opinion as to whether the police were justified in making the charge, but added, "I cannot under any circumstances agree that people lying prostrate on the ground should be kicked."

While the central part of the city has been quiet, fresh outbreaks have taken place on the outskirts.

A meeting was held in support of the strikers at Inchicore, and the tramcars on their way to the depot were attacked. Drivers and conductors were assaulted, and two cars, guarded by police with drawn batons, were wrecked.

Reinforcements were summoned, and the crowd became so threatening that the soldiers from Richmond Barracks were called out. About fifty fixed bayonets, but they did not charge the crowd. They escorted the trams to the depot.

Baton charges took place in other outlying parts of the city.

Many of the injured are still lying unconscious in the hospitals.

Violent scenes also took place in Gardiner-street and Waterford-street, where many women and children were hurt, and in Camden-street, where tramcars were wrecked.

Tradesmen in the main streets boarded up their premises during the evening.

PRESS ACT IN THE PANJAB.

ZEMINDAR'S SECURITY FORFEITED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

Orders have been issued by the Punjab Government forfeiting the deposit of Rupees 2,000 made by the "Zamindar," a newspaper of Lahore for certain writings held to be objectionalable.

THE DUBLIN STRIKE.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The Police making a baton charge on the rioters.

LATE MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR.

THE FUNERAL IN LONDON.

SCENES AT CREMATION.

In the name of the Father and of the Son, I commit the remains of my most beloved brother to the fire. That which is mortal will burn away and perish, but the immortal liveth. The Lord keep and bless the departed soul in everlasting peace.

These solemn words, says the "Daily News," were uttered by Prince Jitendra over the coffin of his brother the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, just before the remain were consigned to the cremating chamber at Golder's Green Crematorium on the 3rd September.

Prince Jitendra, who is the Maharajah's successor, was wearing a dark grey lounge suit. He mounted the dais, after the recital of a few prayers in English by Judge N. N. Sen, placed his hand upon the coffin, and having uttered the impressive committal sentences, drew himself to his full height, saluted the remains, and then resumed his seat.

A SIMPLE CEREMONY.

The scene in the chapel was strikingly simple, and in marked contrast with the gorgeous ceremony which took place there some two years ago when the late Maharajah's father was cremated.

The body was brought from Cromer, where death occurred last Monday, to Golder's Green shortly before one o'clock, and at the head of the procession to the cemetery was a coach full of beautiful wreaths, while other floral tributes were placed inside and outside the hearse. Prince Jitendra and his bride (the daughter of the Gaekwar of Baroda) were in the next coach, and were followed by other members of the family.

Flowers of various colours and palms decorated the chapel, which was also draped with white and purple. There was no music of any kind during the service, which occupied only about ten minutes, and was conducted partly in English. After the consignment of the coffin to the cremating chamber there was a short pause for silent prayer, and the ceremonial was at an end.

The ashes will be conveyed to the residence of the Maharajah in Palace Court, London, and will later be taken in a silver casket to India.

Among those who attended the funeral were Col. Sir James Duniop Smith (representing the Marquis of Crewe), Dr. Hamilton Allen (who attended the Maharajah in his last illness), and four aides-de-camp, Mr. Raitkut, Mr. Kumal-na-rayan, Mr. N. Gupta, and Mr. S. M. Roy, who wore dark green uniforms, with sashes of green and yellow stripes, turbans of the same colour, and putties. These were the only friends present in uniform.

Among the wreaths was one from the members of the Cooch Behar State Council inscribed "With Love and Devotion." Another wreath was inscribed "With Love, from Joe and Gertie," and one of red roses from "Lionel and Pretty." Most of the wreaths were tied with ribbons of pale blue and brown.

VAIKOM MURDER CASE.

MEDICAL EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 19.

The hearing was resumed yesterday of the case in which Burton Swinny and Mrs. Stephens were charged with the murder of Mr. Buckingham Stephens.

Dr. George Stephanos, medical officer of Changanacherry was examined on behalf of the prosecution. He said that he had come from Changanacherry in connection with the disinterment of the corpse at Kottayam. The District Magistrate, Police Superintendent and other officials of the place, besids several others, were present. The body exhumed was that of Stephens. The witness had drawn up the report of the state of the body and the wound observed. The report supplemented the post-mortem certificate. The body was covered with what looked like a white paper.

The witness did not observe any clothes on the body.

He went to Vaikom after the disinterment, and saw a small depression on the wall in the house occupied by the deceased. The witness suggested that the stains in the mark on the wall might be blood stains. The Poplice Commissioner scraped them out and sent the same to the Chemical Examiner. If the body of Stephens were lying with the right cheek on the pillow looking westward the wound must have been caused by the bullet coming from the west or south-west. The entrance wound was on the forehead side. The bore of the gun must have been above 2 feet distance if the powder used were country powder, and less than 2 feet if cordite. When the body was disintered the moustaches was found intact and did not appear burnt. The body was in a state in which it might be supposed to be twelve days after the burial. There was no indication of the face having been burnt or scorched. The features were calm, which meant that death was unexpected and sudden. The features were not found generally calm in suicide. In the case of gunshot wounds within 12 inches, either a bullet or shot could cause the wounds described in the post-mortem certificate. If the shot were from above 12 inches, then the bullet alone could cause such a wound.

SUICIDE IMPOSSIBLE.

When the witness went to Mr. Stephens' bungalow at Vaikom, the Police Commissioner, Circle Inspector, local Magistrate and others were present. Mr. Stephens' bed and pillow-case were placed in the room where he had been sleeping. If Mr. Stephens had been sleeping with his face turnel to the west and body resting the abdomen the gunshot wound on his forehead could have been caused by a gun with the butt end higher than the muzzle. The gun was placed in the position found. The first wound on Mr. Stephens' forehead could not be caused by a gun in that position. The muzzle must have been higher than the height of the entrance of the wound from the floor and the butt end higher than the muzzle end. The gun placed on the level of the bed could not cause the wound on the forehead. The witness could not say for certain the least distance. Cordite powder would not cause scorching. If it touchedthe forehead it would cause scorching. Without the gun being proposed up by a pillow or otherwise it could not have been fired so as to cuase the wound on the forehead that caused death. Suicide by shooting by Mr. Stephens himself was impossible, assuming the posture of body as it was lying down, with the face turned westward and the gun not propped up by a pillow or other mechanical means. The witness found marks of arterial bleeding on the shutter between the room and corridor and he therefore concluded that it must have been open when the shot was fired. The witness knew Mr. Stephens was very sensitive to pain. The bullet shown to the witness could cause the wound described in the certificate. The shot that caused death might be fired without waking one lying close by, but if Stephens shot himself it was impossible to have fired without waking one lying close by.

Cross-examination is reserved. The Sub-Inspector of Vaikom stated that he had searched the house of Dr. Gunther, Mrs. Stephens' father at Trichur and found two lettors.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

To-day, the Sessions Judge of Kottayam heard arguments in support of the applications for bail already presented by both the accused in the Buckingham—Stephens murder case.

The vakil for Swynny said that the charge was filed before the Magistrate on 28th July. The case was adjourned to the 7th August for trial at Vaikom, the scene of the occurrence; and again on the 2nd the accused applied for time to move the High Court for the transfer of the case, and it was adjourned to the 29th August. Out of 36 witnesses cited for the prosecution only 13 were examined till the 3rd September when the case was again adjourned to the 16th and till now four more witnesses have been examined. The machinery of the Magistrate's Court moves slowly indicating the further unnecessary prolongation of the case. These grounds with the fact that his client had not yet insisted on the privilege of a European British born subject entitle him to be released on bail.

Mrs. Stephens' pleader said that she was in delicate health and was approaching confinement and had therefore to be released.

The prosecution pleader did not find the necessity to say anything and the judge reserved orders.

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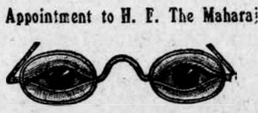

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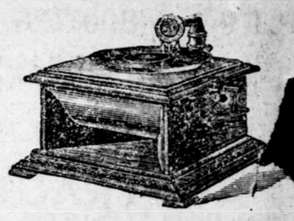

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S.I.R.A. SHOOTING.

THREE IMPORTANT CONTESTS.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 19.

The Yuvaraj Cup, with regard to which an objection was lodged yesterday, has been awarded to Sergt. Gower, Bangalore Vols. on his first score.

The Lloyd Lindsay for the "Madras Mail" prize (Indian Army), which was interrupted yesterday by rain, has resulted as follows:—4th team of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, 88 points, Rs. 50; 5th team of the san 80 points, Rs. 30; 4th team of the 26th Light Cavalry, 71, Rs. 20. Five other teams competed.

The British Army Lloyd Lindsay will be fired for to-morrow.

The Bagh Cup—300 and 700 yards: Nilgiri Vol. Rifles, 185 and cup with miniatures for the winning team; Kolar Vols. 177; Cameron Highlanders, 176; Bangalore Rifle Vols. 176. Six other teams competed.

The Hyderabad Minister's Cup—300 yards (cup, value Rs. 100, presented by Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur):—

Class A.—Capt. Bogie, Kolar Vols. 23. Rs. 25; Major Brock, Nilgiri Vols, 23, Rs. 15; Chaplain Stone, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, 22, Rs. 10.

Class B.—Trumpeter Bryant, 7th Hussars, 23, Rs. 25; Pte. Brunton 7th Hussars, 22, Rs. 15; Sergt.-Major Semmence, Norfolks, 22, Rs. 7-8.

Class C.—Sergt. W. Williams, 1st G. I. P. Railway Vols. 27, Rs. 50 and Cup; Corpl. Ecclestone, 1st Madras and S. M. Ry. Vols., 26, Rs. 25; Corpl. Berry, 2nd Madras and S. M. Ry. Vols., 26, Rs. 25.

The Service Championship:—Corpl. Briggs, Kolar Vols., 98, Rs. 150; and S. I. R. A. Medal; Corpl. Eccleston, 1st Madras and S. M. Ry. Vols., 95, Rs. 100; Trumpeter F. Kitchenham, 7th Hussars, 90, Rs. 75; Bombdr. Freestone, Bombay Vol. Artillery, 89, Rs. 25.

The Kolar Gold Fields Cup.—1000 yards:—

Class A.—Lieut. Rothera, S. I. Ry. Vols., 32 points, Rs. 25; Col. Ward, Nilgiri Vol., 31 points, Rs. 15; Capt. C. Browne, 1st M. and S. M. Ry. Vols., 28 points, Rs. 10.

Class B.—Sergt. E. Fraser, Camerons, 29 points, Rs. 20; Pte. Hay, Dublin Fusiliers, 28 points Rs. 12; Sergt. Russell, 7th Hussars, 28 points, Rs. 8.

Class C.—Sgt.—Major Rodway, Kolar Vols., 33 points, Rs. 50 and a cup; Corpl. Cockburn, 1st M. and S. M. Ry. oVls., 32 points, Rs. 30.

Sgt. Majr. Dorby, 2nd M. and S. M. Ry. Vols., 31 points, Rs. 20.

Rapid Firing Competition.—200 yards:—

Class B.—Pte. Porter, Camerons, 65 points, Rs. 8.

Krishna Chetty's Cup:—Sergt. Kehoe, East Yorks, 53 points, Rs. 19; Sergt. Dunne, Dublin Fusiliers, 44 points, Rs. 11.

Class C.—Sergt. Rushton, Kolar Vols., 57 points, Rs. 68; and a cup presented by the 9th Division Staff and and heads of the departments; Corpl. Gindell, last G. I. P. Ry. Vols., 55 points, Rs. 15; Corpl. Harrisen, Bangalore Vols., 53 points, Rs. 15.

Practice unlimited entries.—600 yards:—

Class A.—Capt. Edwards, 1st G. I. P. Ry. Vols., 35 points, Rs. 10; Lieut. West, 2nd M. and S. M. Ry. Vols., 34 points, Rs. 6; Chaplain Stone, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, 32 points, Rs. 4.

Class B.—Trumpeter Kitchenham, 7th Hussars, 30 points, Rs. 7; Sgt.-Major Semmence, Norfolks, 30 points, Rs. 3.

Class C.—Corpl. F. Coote, S. I. Ry. Vols., 34 points Rs. 17; Sergt. Rushton, Kolar Vols., 34 points, Rs. 8-8; Sergt. Howell, 1st M. and S. M. Ry. Vols., 34 points, Rs. 7.

Service practice unlimited entries.—300 yards:—

Class A.—Capt. Bogie, Kolar Vols., 25 points, Rs. 12-8; Major Brock, Nilgiri Vols., 23 points, Rs. 6-8.

Class B.—Sergt. Kehoe, East Yorks, 30 points, Rs. 10; Trumpter Kitchenham, 7th Hussars, 26 points, Rs. 7; Corpl. R. Jones, 7th Hussars 22 points, Rs. 5.

The Ladies' Championship:—Miss Toomey, 359 points, Rs. 75; Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, 356 points, Rs. 27; Mrs. Dal, 356 points, Rs. 12; Mrs. Pattonan S. I. R. A. Spoon.

The Resident in Hyderabad's Prize—300 yards:—

Class D. (1):—Lieut. Kasim Ali Khan, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad I. S. Troops, 26 points, Rs. 20; Subadar Bhavagiri, 73rd Carnatic Infty., 23 points, Rs. 10; Subadar Rungiah, 61st Pioneers, 23 points, Rs. 10.

Class D. (2)—Naik Rungaswamy, 61st Pioneers, 25 points, Rs. 20; Naik Shiveram Lakshman, 105th Infty., 24 points, Rs. 15; Sowar Sheik Mohamed, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad I. S. Troops, 22 points, Rs. 10.

The Rapid Firing Competition.—100 yards:—Jemadar Sheik Abdul Shakoor, 119th Infantry, 45 points, Rs. 7; Duffadar Sardar Singh, 20th Deccan Horse, 44 points, Rs. 6; Jemadar Kuppuswamy, 86th Carnatic Infantry, 43 points, Rs. 5.

POONA RACES.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 18.

SECOND MEETING.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Entry closed at 12 noon on Thursday 18th September, 1913.

THE ASSAYE PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. D'Arey's ch a g Amood 13-3½.
Mr. R. A. Jenkins' g a g Sadee Beg 13-2½.
Capt. E. B. Egerton's g a h Longboat 14-0.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Occident 13-3.
Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch 14-0.
Major E. Fetherstonhaugh's ch a g Duhallow 14-0½.
Mr. J. R. W. Grove's b a h Sidick 13-3½.
Capts. A. W. Molony and S. S. Hayne's ch a g Aden 13-3½.
Major J. G. Greig's b a g Castaway 13-3½.
Capt. C. V. Martin's ch a g Nimar 13-3½.
Capt. H. Meynell's ch a h Sir Edward 13-3½.
Mr. Toogood's b a h Fyzabad 14-0.
Major J. H. M. Davie's b a h Principal 14-0½.
Major J. H. M. Davie's b a h Little King 13-3½.

SECOND MEETING, THIRD DAY.

Saturday 27th September, 1913.

THE SINGARH PLATE—Distance about 2½ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. A Handicap Steeplechase for Horses.

Entry.—Rs. 10 to close 4 p.m., Monday, 22nd September, with Rs. 5 more if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 25th September, 1913.

Handicaps will be published 8 a.m., Thursday, 25th September, 1913.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

DAY SPOILT BY RAIN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

The Poona Horse Show took place on the polo ground, this afternoon, when Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and Captain Egerton, A. D. C., were among the visitors.

The arrangements made by Major David, the Honarary Secretary, left nothing to be desired, but, of course, he had no control over the weather which proved ungracious. Several events were decided, but eventually heavy rain put a stopper on further proceedings. It was impossible to attempt the jumping event, while the ground was sticky and sloppy. Despite the depressing atmospheric conditions the judges stood to their guns in the open and the band of the Dorsetshire Regiment enlivened the proceedings which indeed wanted this in the circumstances.

The judges were numerous and their verdicts were each only correct, but presented the heart burnings so closely identified with the decisions at a horse show.

The show will come off again on Monday, when the remaining events will be competed.

The following are the results of to-day's Horse Show:—

The following results were decided:—

Hunters Light-Weight, Over 14-2.

Lady Barrett's Talisen 1.
Capt. C. V. Martin's Paul 2. Col. E. Baddeley's Bayard (highly commended.

Of 19 entries sixteen were accepted.

Arabs, 14 Hands and Under.

Mr. R. A. Jenkins' Sadee Beg, 1.
Major J. H. M. Davie's Little King (highly commended.)

Arab and C. B. Ponies Suitable for Polo.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch. a. h. Nashad Pasha 1.
Mr. J. H. M. Davie's b. a. h. Principal (highly commended).

Arab and C. B. Polo Ponies (Light-Weight)

Capt. K. O. Goldie's ch. a. g. Gold 20th Lancers' Polo Club's g. a. h. Gnome 2.

English and Colonial House over 14st 11lb.

Lt.-Gen. Sir A. A. Barett's br. c. g. Wavet 1.
Mr. H. Graham's g. aus. g. Clive (highly commended.)

Arabs over 14 hands.

Major J. H. M. Davie's b. a. h. Morley 1.
Major J. H. M. Davie's b. a. h. Principal (highly commended).

Hacks 14-2 and under, English and Colonial.

Capt. K. O. Godie's ch. e. m. Princess IV. 1.
Mr. J. C. Humphrey's ch. aus. m. Rosella 2.
Capt. H. Meynell's g. aus. m. Lady Grey (highly commended.)

Ladies' Horses over 14-2.

Lady Barrett's br. aus. g. Talisen 1.
Mrs. J. E. Hughes' b. aus. g. Maisie (highly commended).

ANOTHER COCAINE CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira Excise-Inspector Hubbard charged Kamlal Amalbechand and Bawa Jamnagir with selling four grains of cocaine.

The two accused were arrested at Cavel and 10 more grains of cocaine were found in their possession.

His Worship convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to one month's rigorous imprisonment and the second to six weeks imprisonment.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNEY.

NORFOLKS BEAT 2ND DORSETS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

In a slight shower of rain and a chill wind blowing only a few were present to see the Norfolks play the Dorests. The counter-attraction of the horse show drew most people to the old polo ground but the enthusiastics who turned up saw a good game.

The Norfolks outplayed their opponents from the beginning. Though the Dorsets were weak in their defence, their attacking power was good but the opposing custodian was more than a match for them.

From the kick-off the Norfolks took the offensive and after five minutes' up-and-down play scored (1-0), and again did likewise two minutes after (2-0). The Dorsets brightened up and pressed their opponents and being awarded a free kick against the Norfolks' custodian, converted it (2-1). The ball being rolled down, the Norfolks took charge and passing beautifully from one to another again found the net (3-1) and administered the same in their succeeding attempt (4-1), but the next minute they were allowed a penalty which the Dorsets converted (4-2). The score when the breathing interval was piped stood:—

Norfolks ..... 4 goals.
Dorsets ..... 2 goals.

From the restart the Norfolks scored, in quick succession, 4 goals, to the surprise of the spectators, and though the Dorsets made desperate attempts to score the Norfolks' custodion fisted away not giving them a ghost of a chance. When the whistle was piped the Norfolks were declared the victors. Scores:—

Norfolks ..... 8 goals.
Dorsets ..... 2 goals.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The Y. M. C. A. Withdraw.

Yesterday the Bombay Athletic were to have played the Y. M. C. A., but those who turned up to watch what should have been a close game, found that the latter had decided to emulate the Commercial Gymkhana and withdraw. Even if some of their best players could have assisted them, it would have been better had they turned out a team at all costs. Even if they have paid the way for the appropriation of the wooden spoon, the All Blacks deserve credit for sticking to their guns.

In view of the local civilian tournament which is to take place at about the end of the month, these withdrawals are most unfortunate.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

There should be a large number of spectators at the Cooperage this evening, when the two Sherwood Foresters' teams meet. This game was originally postponed owing towet weather.

GOVERNOR'S BALL AT POONA.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 19.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon entertained between three and four hundred guests at a ball at Government House. The arrangements were perfect. Soon after ten o'clock Their Excellencies entered the Ballroom followed by the Staff, the band striking up the National Anthem. Supper was arranged in the dining room. Dancing was kept up till three in the morning.

AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BROOKLINES, Sept. 19.

In the first day's play of the championship proper, six Americans led in the morning, but were out-driven and out-putted by the Englishmen in the afternoon. The chief scores were, Vardon 75 and 72, Reid 75, 72, Ray 79, 70. Americans Strong 78, 76, McDonald and Smith 71, 79, Barnes 74, 76, Ouimet 77, 74, McDermott 74, 79, the Frenchman Tellier 76, 76, Jerome and Travers 78, 78.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR'S LIBEL ACTION.

CASE AGAINST NEWSPAPER EDITOR WITHDRAWN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Dewan Tekchand Gopaldass, proprietor of the Kashmir Hotel, charged Khenchand Amratlal and Atmaram Kundanmal Lalwani, editor and proprietor respectively of the "Sind Journal" with defamation in their paper.

The facts of this case have been previously reported. As the accused expressed their regret, the case was compounded.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Sukdalo Amanda, aged 60, a pilgrim, who had lately arrived in Bombay, was knocked down on Thursday night by motor car No. 330, driven by Mr. N. H. Vakil of Nepean Sea Road. Police enquiries showed that the pilgrim was walking along the road when he heard the hooting of the car and tried to run across the road. He ran right into the car. The car was at once stopped, and the injured man was removed to hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

SIR M. O'DWYER ON THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, the first under the presidency of Sir M. O'Dwyer, was held at Barnes Court, Simla, to-day. Mr. Shadi Lal and Mr. Thompson took the oath of allegiance.

In the course of a lengthy speech the Lieutenant-Governor said:—The formation of the Provincial Council in 1897 and its reconstitution and expansion under the Councils Act of 1909 are measures which came into effect during my absence from the Province. But I think I may say with confidence that the wise policy therein embodied of directly associating the people of this Province with the Administration has fully realised expectations and has been completely justified by results. My distinguished predecessor, in presiding over the first meeting of the reformed Council in January 1910, expressed the hope that it would link together the people and the Government in a bond of closer union and serve as a medium for conveying to the Government a truer idea of the wishes and the feelings of the people and for conveying to the people a fuller and clearer insight into the objects and reasons of the policy and measures of Government. Three years later in the light of the experience gained he was able to say at one of the last meetings over which he presided that this Council had always shown the sound common sense which marks the people of this Province and had been specially distinguished by a very obvious desire to co-operate with Government in all measures adopted for the good of the Province. I trust that those happy relations will be maintained during my term of office and looking to the constitution of the present Council in which I see among the non-official members worthy representatives of the old aristocracy, of the great landholding classes, of the leading capitalists, and of the most acute legal intellects of the Province, I have every reason to hope that their co-operation with the trained administrative experience supplied by the official members will yield results fruitful and beneficial to this great Province whose interests and progress all alike have at heart.

I may however invite your attention to His Excellency the Viceroy's remarks on the necessity of repressing lawlessness and restoring security in the north-western districts of this Province, remarks which apply with equal force to some of the central districts. The alarming increase in violent crime and the failure of the Administration to cope adequately with it constitute a blot and a disgrace which must be wiped out. The Government will do its part by strengthening the police and the magistracy, by improving the working of those Agencies and by encouraging and rewarding those of the public who come forward to assist them, but complete success cannot be achieved till the public at large awake to a sense of their duty as citizens and range themselves actively as in Western countries on the side of law and order.

WARNING TO NEWSPAPERS.

It is a deplorable fact that the spread of education and of newspapers instead of allaying have to some extent tended to embitter racial and religious feeling. In the remarks I make at the Rawalpindi Durbar last month I appealed to the press to use its influence on the right side. I am glad to be able to say that my appeal was well received by the public generally and by a large section of the Press and I take this opportunity of stating that a large and influential portion of the Press in this Province appears to be actuated by a genuine regard for the public welfare, and though it does not always fully appreciate the difficulties of the Administration is ready to give Government the credit of honestly striving towards the same end. But there is another and less reputable section of the Press, and I regret to say it is not confined to one community, which from blind sectarian partisanship or other and even more unworthy motives has been outstepping all bounds of moderation and which seeks notoriety by sedulously striving to stir up and embitter sectarian feeling, to villify the adherents of other creeds, to attack and malign all that they hold sacred, and finally to distort and misrepresent the motives and actions of Government. On that section my warning has fallen unheeded and the Government has therefore in the public interest been compelled to take action as authorised by law—in some cases to demand security from them, in others to forfeit the security already given by the offending Press or publisher. This action has been taken with reluctance and only after the Government was assured that it would meet with the approval of those and they are the vast majority who have at heart the interest of the community as a whole. I trust that the action taken will have the effect of restraining violent and inflamatory appeals to prejudice and passion and obscene and scurrilious attacks on followers of different creeds not only in the Press but also on the platform. But if it should not, Government will deal with the offenders as with any other individuals who break the law by promoting disorder or disaffection, and will employ all the means the law places at its disposal to maintain public order and decency and to secure for all classes and creeds the fulfilment of the guarantee given in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858.

To turn to more pleasing subjects I am happy to be in a position to inform you that our provincial finances are in a most flourishing condition and the excellent prospects of the present harvest over nearly all the Province promise a continuance of prosperity. We hope therefore to be able to carry on and even expand the programme of improvements in communications and public works generally, in agriculture medical relief, education and sanitation which has been inaugurated within the last few years. But while funds, will I hope, be forthcoming for sound and well considered schemes we have no desire and no justification to embark upon speculative or visionary projects. I must not, however, anticipate the deliberations of the Budget committee which it is one of our functions to appoint to-day.

HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAUD ALLAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Naturally when it is thought, (not confirmed) by the President of the European Defence Association that Judges of the High Court signed the petition against Maud Allan's coming, it is not to be wondered at that the public stand aghast, especially in view of the proposed libel suits against various newspapers; definite action in which I am delaying until I interview poor Miss Maud Allan; who if she is not a nervous wreck by the time she comes to India, it will not be the fault of the slanderous attacks of morally and intellectually decadent journals which only seem concerned about the cloak of 'Respectability' and not about that monstrous spectre devoid of truth, barren of mentality and morality which usually hovers round that cloak until it imagines itself and its viciousness disguised in the ample folds of its (Respectability's) flowing robe.

I am glad to see the sensible and unbiassed opinion of the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta and also have to thank Mr. MacTier the acting Commissioner in Bombay for his courteousness and unprejudiced stand in the matter, which is similar to that taken by the Commissioner in Calcutta.

I am communicating by cable with the Indian Office authorities in London, anent the alleged signing by Judges of the High Court of the anti-Maud Allan petition, demanding a full enquiry into the unseemly allegation implied in Sir Charles Armstrong's speech at the meeting of the Enropean Defence Association, where the large and enthusiastic audience numbered less than twelve souls all told—six I am given to understand.—Yours, etc.,

HOWARD EDIE.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

VICTORIA DRIVER FINED

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, yesterday, Inspector Spiers charged Dawood Walli, driven of hack-victoria No. 1,152 with rash and negligent driving on Monday last.

The evidence showed that on the evening of the day in question, the accused was driving his carriage along Queen's Road towards Chowpathi. While between Church Gate and Marine Lines stations, a brougham, in which was seated Mrs. H. M. Mody, was going in front of him and the accused attempted to pass her carriage and in doing so collided with it. The impact was so great that the coachman of Mrs. Mody's carriage was thrown off his seat, and the horse bolted down the road and the brougham collided with another carriage near Churni Road.

The accused's defence was that he attempted to pass Mrs. Mody's carriage as he wanted to go towards the left to make room for a motor car that was coming from behind. The was not rash in doing so.

This Worship, in convicting the accused, said that a driver must take care to see that he left sufficient room to prevent a collision. The accused having failed to do so, his act amounted to negligent driving. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

TRACT SOCIETY'S CASE.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of a case in which Inspector Spiers charged George Michael, a Christian, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 124 at the instance of the Rev. J. Smith, manager of the Bombay Tract and Book Society between the 6th August and 9th September 1912.

The accused had on a former occasion been convicted under the same section on a general deficiency of accounts, for a period which included the period of this charge.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar.-at.-Law, who defended the accused, contended that the case was *res judicate* and the charges could not be sustained.

Mr. Athavle argued the point for the complainents but His Worship agreed with Mr. Pandit and ordered the accused to be acquitted.

MAGISTRATE'S OUTRAGED DIGNITY.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT METED OUT TO ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Another case of impertinence to a magistrate occurred in Sealdah police court yesterday when one Sadar Ali was charged with theft.

The accused had been in the lock-up since July last and his case had been postponed six times without any evidence being recorded.

When the magistrate questioned him yesterday with regard to his previous convictions he began to abuse him and gave a display of temper.

The magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, twenty-five stripes, and three years' police surveillance after release from jail.

RAILWAY POSTINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Mr. T. C. Hales, Assistant Traffic Superintendent is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, from the 2nd September, 1913.

Mr. A. Lines, Executive Engineer, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr. W. A. E. Hanby, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, on privilege leave.

MONEY DISAPPEARS.

A SUGAR MERCHANT'S COMPLAINT.

A sugar merchant, named Cassam Haji Tyeb, of Kazi Syed Street, has reported to the police that his servant Dalsukhram, whom he sent with Rs. 1,400 to be paid into the Central Bank, returned saying the Bank had refused to receive more than Rs. 500. The complainant told him to go back and pay Rs. 500, when the servant told him that the money had disappeared from the top of a box in the shop where he had placed it.

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* The above preparation can be had also in tablet form combined with Bicarbonate of Soda. (Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 5.)

2. Syrup Vasakæ.—Vasaka or Arduso (Adhatoda Vasika) *has a considerable reputation all over India as an Expectorant and Antispasmodic and is largely prescribed in Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus, &c., There is a saying that "No man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists." (Pharmaco. Ind.). (Price per 4 oz. phial, As. 10.)*

* This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypophosphites and Tolu. (Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)

3. "Malaril."—*A sure preventive and cure for Malaria. Besides quinine, these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs, which, without interfering with the well-known anti-periodic and tonic properties of quinine, entirely neutralize its evil effects.* (*Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 12.*) (*Price per 4 oz. phial Re. 1.*)

4. Ext. Abroma Augusta Liq.—(The active principle of Ulat Kambal). *A specific for painful menstruation.* (*Price per 4oz. phial Re. 1.*)

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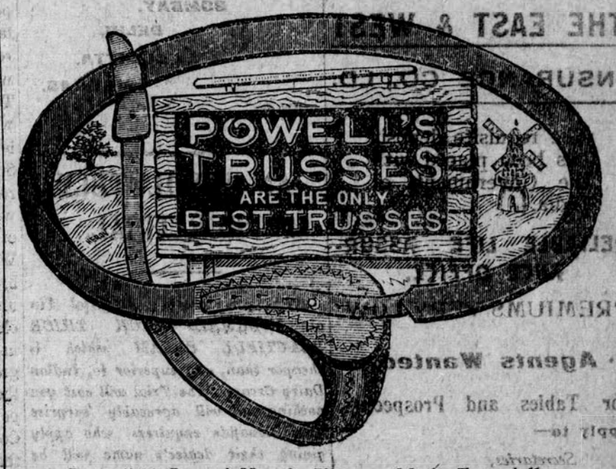

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,00,000

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DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	..	24,77,000
31st July	..	52,35,000
31st December	..	1,04,00,000

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20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-8
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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Anchor Brand 125 deg. ...		4 8 0
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.		4 7 0
Ship Brand 125 deg. ...		4 5 0
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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FINDLAY.—At Simla, 2nd September, the wife of C. S. Findlay, I.C.S., of a daughter.

FITZPATRICK.—At Dagshai, Simla Hills, 4th September, the wife of P. J. Fitzpatrick, Military Works, Services, of a son.

DEATHS.

GOUGH.—September 6th, at Quetta, William George Keppel Gough, Capt., 15th Sikhs, 3rd son of the late General Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., G.C.B., age 35 years.

HALGE.—6th September, at Whitefield, Thomas Halge, late of the Government Telegraph Department, in his 73rd year.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Cricket Match: Baronet v. Bombay Gymkhana.

Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters v. Sherwood Foresters. A, Cooperage, 5-45.

Poona Races Second Meeting, First Day, at Poona.

Concert and Variety Entertainment. New Gloria Church Hall, Byculla. 9 p.m.

MONDAY, September 22.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 4-45.

Harwood Association Football League: Grant Medicals v. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.

Poona Junior Polo Tournament.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per steamer Itinda, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 23.

Harwood Association Football League: Y. M. C. A. v, All Black, Cooperage, 5-45.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

September 20, 1913.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

There is a good deal in the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy in the Imperial Council on Wednesday, which will compel the attention of the Moslems and go a great way towards soothing their ruffled feelings. There is no doubt that the political horizon of Europe but recently portended greater calamities and cruelties of war even than those we have witnessed, and there was a fear of an internecine struggle between the great Powers of Europe. It may be, however, questioned whether we are justified in congratulating the world and ourselves upon any solid peace. It is equally a matter of doubt whether the peace we have got is entirely to be attributed to the political genius and diplomatic skill of Sir Edward Grey alone. Judging from the way in which Wilhelmstrasse has loomed before our eyes, of late it would appear that the hero of the hour who has worked the miracle of peace is to be found anywhere except in the British Isles. Lord Hardinge said that it did not require the gift of prophecy to see that the war between Turkey and the Balkan States had long been inevitable. He spoke with some knowledge, for, in addition to his close connection with Turkish affairs when head of the Foreign Office in London, he has spent during the course of his career in the diplomatic service no less than eight years in Turkey and three years in Bulgaria. He assures us that the only chance of avoiding the war would have been for Turkey to accept the disinterested counsels repeatedly urged on her by Great Britain, and to have introduced such reforms in the Turkish provinces as would have satisfied the subjects of Turkey of different denominations who inhabit them. His Lordship lays the blame at the door of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, during whose reign other counsels prevailed. It was during his regime that the seed of the present miseries was sown. When the revolution of 1908 brought about constitutional government, the British welcomed the claim since it held out hopes of a new era of justice, reform and progress, and they gave the movement their encouragement and firm support; but again a situation arose at Constantinople which brought about the matured disaster. "I mention these things," Lord Hardinge said, "not coldly but with profound regret, for I have a great admiration and respect for the Turks of the provinces amongst whom I have travelled and lived absolutely alone, both in Asia Minor and European Turkey, and have invariably received from them that courtesy and hospitality that are inherent in their nature." But the destinies of Turkey were in other hands. That admirable person, the Turkish soldier, is still the same brave, patient and obedient servant of the Empire that he always was. And to the misfortune of the Moslem world, he never had a chance in this mortal conflict. Our Indian Moslem subjects will find some gratification in the words of His Excellency that "Great Britain has for many years done her utmost to assist Turkey with disinterested counsel and strong moral support." We are bound, however, to remember the erratic conduct of Sir Edward Grey on several occasions during this trouble. Nor has the attitude of Mr. Asquith been wholly irreproachable, from the standpoint of the afflicted Mahommedans. Even "The Pioneer" was moved to condemn his heartless speech, and, at any moment, the Moslem publicist can cast into the teeth of British diplomats the hope that was widely expressed in England for the speedy fall of Constantinople, soon after the Bulgarians had reached the Chataldja Lines. On the other hand it will not be hard to find instances in which Germany has shown practical sympathy with Turkey which had the appearance, though certainly not the reality of disinterested succour. It is made a point of particular grievance that in one of the Ægean Islands belonging to Turkey and occupied by Greece, it was British subjects who were prominent in hauling down the Turkish flag. We cannot shut our eyes at the same time to the grave risks and the appalling peril which England must necessarily have courted had she launched out alone among the great Powers to extend openly a helping hand to tottering Turkey, who had, no doubt, not acted upon sane suggestion emanating from Britain, not because she disdained to advise, but, as we know from the diary of Abdul Hamid himself, stronger and direct pressure was constantly brought to bear upon the Porte from those unfriendly to Britain. However, the Moslem may truly remain grateful to Britain if the latter acquiesces in the retention of Adrianople by Turkey, and does not initiate or join any movement to deprive the Moslems of the second sacred city.

His Excellency's words as regards Persia will find much easier credence and evoke much more genuine gratitude. As Lord Hardinge declared, in proof of the disinterested attitude of the British towards Persia may be adduced the circumstance that our Government recently lent Persia a considerable sum of money, of which a portion was earmarked for the creation of a force of gendarmerie under Swedish officers, and it is a well-known fact that the regiment of Central India Horse which had been despatched to Shiraz for the protection of our consulate was withdrawn as soon as the Persian Government was enabled with the help of our loan to create a tolerable police for her highways. No Moslem, however bigoted or fatuous, can help but believe that we have no desire to do anything in Persia to weaken its position of sovereignty and independence, and must join in the sincere hope that the anarchy which has prevailed for some years past in Southern Persia, and which has seriously crippled British and Indian trade with Persia will give place in the near future to security of trade routes and a sound Government. His Lordship's announcement that the British have been able to come to a friendly agreement with Turkey on a basis of mutual advantage in the Persian Gulf and Mesapotamia is another welcome feature of the important viceregal pronouncement. Nevertheless it is impossible not to think of the unsatisfactory arrangements which have been foreshadowed with respect to the Bagdad railway and our paramountcy in the Gulf in connection with the aggressive policy of unchecked Germany. "Now I would like to interpolate," added His Excellency, "here one word of friendly warning and advice to the Mahommedan community of India, and that is not to forget that they form a part of a great Empire and not to give an unreasonable interpretation to the idea of Islamic solidarity." Lord Hardinge would also urge upon them in the most friendly spirit to do all in their power to cultivate calmness of judgment, self-restraint, and breadth of view in their considerations of questions affecting the foreign policy of the Empire as a whole. The duties incumbent upon the Moslem as a unit of the great British Empire are obvious, but it is not unreasonable to urge that the conception of the obligations of a citizen of such an Empire would be made considerably easier if the individual were certain of equal treatment in every portion of the extensive dominions of the British Empire. As to this, Lord Hardinge's assurance that his Government is doing everything possible is satisfactory, as far as it goes, but we should like to know what impression their efforts are making on the Imperial Government. The picture which Lord Hardinge drew of the "peace" prevailing on our North-West Frontier with the usual inroads of outlaws, which always entail some casualties amongst our troops, strengthens the view of those politicians who do not consider the natural barriers on the three sides of India to be a sufficient protection, even when supplemented with the strong arm of the British, and who accordingly consider it futile tactics to delay the Trans-Persian Railway, which is supposed to endanger the security of British India.

THE STATE-SUPPORTED CLERGY.

Sir Harcourt Butler's reply in the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday to Mr. Ghaznavi's interpellation on the Established Church in India has brought the Government's ecclesiastical policy into the arena of controversial politics. The question is by no means a complicated one, but it has to be considered on broad, unsectarian grounds. We feel sure that even the most bigoted sectarian—be he Christian or Hindu or Mahomedan—will admit that every religious community should pay for its own religious ministrations. To plead special circumstances in the case of the British soldier and the European Civil population in the mofussil, who can without much difficulty maintain, if they care to, their own ecclesiastical system without direct recurring annual financial support from Government, argues a weak case, and Sir Harcourt Butler's statement that "the Government see no reason for departing from a policy which has the sanction of time and authority" certainly does not make the Government's position stronger. The Ecclesiastical Department costs the Government no less than 28 lakhs a year, the whole of which is paid by the Indian tax-payer. We ask every fair-minded man, every staunch Christian who is not blinded by prejudice, whether it is just to support a large Christian organisation from revenues derived from a non-Christian population, who receive no benefit whatever, material or intellectual or moral, from that organisation. The argument advanced by Sir Harcourt Butler that the Government have confirmed a large number of alienations of State revenues which existed before British rule for the purposes of Hindu and Mahomedan religious endowments is unsound. If the Government think they have the right to congratulate themselves on what they presumably put forward as a remarkable instance of religious sympathy and tolerance, they have an equal right to take credit for the fact that they have confirmed the status and revenues of Native States. In these days when there is a large number of denominational missions in India, it ought not to be difficult to devise a system by which the British soldier can have the benefit of religious ministrations, without asking the Indian tax-payer to pay for them. There is another aspect of the question that is very important and which should not be lost sight of. We think we are right in saying that the consensus of informed opinion in India is against the view that the Government Ecclesiastical Department justifies its existence. The highly-paid junior and senior chaplains who compose its personnel have not, as a body, we say this with sincere regret, found favour in the eyes of either the European or Indian communities, whose religious instinct has not failed to detect that the Government chaplains, as a body, are not often different in their lives or conduct from secular people, and that, judged by the highest standard, they are very often far apart as the poles from their missionary brethren. We are as sensible as the Government themselves of the importance of affording the opportunity for those who desire it of religious ministrations, but we do not believe in the necessity or desirability of a State religious organisation for a special class or limited number of its employees who can and should support their own clergy. The present existence of a State-supported Ecclesiastical Department for Europeans is very hurtful to their prestige, and self-respect, apart from all other considerations, requires its abolition.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

On Wednesday Lady Hordinge the Boy Scouts and Girl Krides to tea at Annandate, Simla. Alfter tea her Excellency presented the prizes for the Sports. The Viceroy was also present. The Hon. Sir William Meyer, Lieut. Colonel Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Mackenzie and Mrs. Meinert Zhagen and Miss Howell joined at Viceregal Lodge. On Thursday the Viceroy entertained the members of the Imperial Legislative Council to lunch. In the evening Viceroy and Lady Hardinge dined with Sir Edward Maclagan. In the afternoon Lady Hardinge, Lady Kitson and Colonel Lee attended a lecture given by Captain Waterfield on the North-Eastern Frontier.

Mr. Gokhale.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, having completed his cure at Vichy, has been taking a short holiday in Paris and Switzerland before returning to India. He hopes to join the Persia at Port Said, leaving Brindisi on the Orisis on Sunday evening, next.

Indian News in England.

The London conespt of the "Manchester Guardian" describing the departure of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore from England says:—Many Indian students had come to the train, and their veneration for their master made their signs of farewell, marked by the raised and pointed hands of the Hindu salute and the "taking of the dust," very unlike our bluff and abrupt mode, "One of the last talks I had with Mr. Tagore about Indian affairs" adds the correspondent "turned on the need of a better communication of news between that country and ours. He instances the terrible floods of last month at Burdwan, by which a riverside area of some two hundred miles was devestated, whole villages washed away, and a population of the poorest kind left houseless and resourceless. Hardly a word of this reached England in any form to be appreciated here, and the only full account was given in a German paper. A copy of the "Bengalee" for August 13, handed to me by a friend on the Euston platform this morning affords a melancholy confirmation of the extent of the Burdwan disaster. As it was a part of Mr. Tagore's errand to England to interpret the spirit of India anew to us we might do worse now than think over his surprise at our indifference about Indian affairs as we bid him good-bye."

Anglo-Indian Literature.

Rather curiously, as it seems to us, says "India," Mr. William Archer has thought it worth while to take up as the topic of his weekly causerie in the "Daily News and Leader," an absurd remark made forty years ago by Grant Duff to the author of "Asiatic Studies" and quoted by Sir Mortimer Durant in his life of Sir Alfred Lyall. It was as follows:—

Our possession of India has done so ridiculously little for our literature that it is a great pity that one who can do as you have done in "Theology in Extremis" and "The Old Pindaree" should not do more.

This, Mr. Archer points out quite accurately, was not true in 1873, and it is absurdly untrue in 1913; and he devotes his column to an enumeration of some few out of the countless books that have come from English writers connected with India since the days of Tod's "Rajasthan." In doing this Mr. Archer had a very easy task, and he might have noted that history, prose fiction, and journalistic description—the three kinds of books included in his list—together form only a section of the immense body of literature for which the British connexion with Indian has been responsible.

Hindu Lady's Munificent Bequest.

"The Bangalee" says the youngest sister of Chaudhurani Mahadeo Prosad Sahib of Allahabad, who had an extensive zemindari in the Mozuffarpur district just before her death, which took place on the 23rd of August last, created a trust for the benefit of the poor Kayestha students, giving away the whole of her properties worth about 5 lakhs, yielding a net income of about Rs. 20,000 annually. Of this sum only Rs. 1,000 has to be spent annually for the upkeep of a Sheo temple in her native village named Biswan, which is approaching completion. Commenting on this "The Bengalee" says: "We can not sufficiently praise the gift of this high-souled Hindu lady. Such benefactions in the interest of education made by rich female members of society show the traditional respect in which learning is held in the country. Those who have no descendants to bequeath their property to cannot make a better use of it than to consecrate it to the public good. The custom of adoption has also a common human motive behind it. But of the two why not chose the nobler and manlier one? We hope the example of this noble lady will prove contagious."

Education and Crime.

"Truth" says that many an British Tory must read with re admiration a Resolution passed Clerical Teachers' Conference at Odessa. This enlightened body of instructors hold "that the ability to read and write increases the number of crimes and habitual criminals, while it tends to create criminals at an early age." "The Archbishop," adds "Truth" "in fullest sympathy with these advanced views, has ordered the Resolution to be printed and circulated. The Resolution will no doubt also strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of some of our reactionaries in India.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Two Forces at Work.

"Times of India."—In Bengal particularly we see two forces at work. We see the development of the spirit of self help and service in the students who went to the assistance of the sufferers from the floods in Burdwan. We see another section of students engaged in the crime of dacoity in circumstances accompanied by savage cruelty. His Excellency the Viceroy declined to see any difference between ordinary dacoity and political dacoity. Indeed we shall not probably be far wrong if we conclude that the violent political propaganda which was carried on in Eastern Bengal, shook, amongst the less stable members, the moral forces in which society is rooted. We have the same phase in this presidency in the moral decadence revealed in the Nasik conspiracy. But here fortunately the poison did not go very deep, and was excised early. In Eastern Bengal it was both deeper and more widespread, and owing to various causes the police have not been able to grapple with it. In fact, what may have been in its origin political crime has now become, as Lord Hardinge said, vulgar crime, and must be rooted out, at any cost, by police vigilance. The most healthy counterweight is the increasing resources of the Bengali student in other centres, a growth whose influence for the good of India is incalculable.

"A Ridiculous Statement."

"Madras Standard".—In the reply of the Government of India to the University of Calcutta in regard to the "breeding of an atmosphere of pure study," there is a studied defence of the new principle that students should not associate with political leaders. The Government of India is of opinion that even in times of excitement there is no need to allow the students to come in contact with even the most trusted leaders of the people; and further on comes the most astounding sentence that "the Government of India are not prepared to accept the statement that at the age of 21, and after having passed a degree, a young man necessarily becomes immune from political influences, whether they are intruded into lectures or whether they are merely embodied in the person of the lecturer." This, we may venture to point out, is a most ridiculous statement. A man of 21 is declared to be a major by law and he enjoys all the right of even an old man of sixty. He can enter into any transactions and make any deeds. He is declared fit to manage big estates, even zemindaries and to sit as a member of self-governing bodies. The Government of India places young men of that age in charge of even sub-divisions of a district. Yet when he has to attend to lecture, he is not considered fit to decide whether a certain lecture inculcates healthy or dangerous ideas. Mr. Sharp, to whom is generally traced the origin of the whole imbroglio, further remarks in his letter that hereafter if a University lecturer is known to take any part in politics, the recommendation of the University to appoint him should hereafter be accompanied "with the statement of their reasons for considering that the part taken by the person had not been objectionable or such as to render him unduly prominent." We do not think that any respectable political worker—or as a matter of the fact any prominent Indian who does not belong to Government service—will be prepared to undergo this humiliating test.

Admiral Pearse, Commander in Chief of the East Indies Squadron left Rangoon, yesterday, with a party for a visit to Mandalay and Maymyo.

TURCO-BULGAR SETTLEMENT.

BULGAR OUTLET ON AEGEAN.

COSTLY NEW RAILWAY.

STATUS OF MOSLEMS IN CEDED AREAS.

NO INDEMNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Turco-Bulgarian frontier has settled as stated yesterday.

importance the Bulgarians ed to Demotika is due to the fact that with the Turks astride the railway their outlet on the Ægean is almost valueless.

The construction of a separate railway through the mountainous country to the west of Demotika would involve a huge expenditure, which would not be warranted by any probable return.

It is stated that the agreement also gives Moslems in the ceded territories the option of retaining Turkish Nationality for four years, after which they become Bulgarian subjects, but are guaranteed the free exercise of their religion, the retention of ancient privileges and exemption from military service.

It is understood that the Turks absolutely declined to pay indemnity for maintenance of prisoners.

GRATEFUL HELLENES.

GREEK KING DELIGHTED TO GO TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Reuter is informed that the King of Greece, who is at present at Eastbourne, has expressed himself to a member of his entourage as delighted to be going to France in order completely to dissipate all misunderstanding between Greece and France.

His Majesty is happy that this occasion is afforded him of manifesting his sentiments towards France whose great services to Hellenism he recognises.

RAILWAYS IN ASIA MINOR.

TURKEY CEDES LINE TO FRANCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Standard's" Paris correspondent says that the France-Turkish agreement has made over to France two ports on the Black Sea and the railway line of about 600 miles, between Samsun Sivas, E-Izerum, and Trebizond, made up on the northwest of the branch line from Samsun to Sivas, leading to Rastamun; and on the southwest line Egnie, Kharput, and Lake Van line, which will some day connect Syria and Egypt, is conceded to the Damascus Hamas Company. This line is a prolongation of the branch parallel to the coast from Rayak to Ramleh on the Jaffa-Jeruslem line. The construction of the ports at Jaffa and Baiffa is conceded to the Consortium of Ottoman Ports, as is that of the port of Tripoli in Syria.

FRANCE AND TURKISH LOAN.

SOLATIUM FOR GIVING UP BAGHDAD LINE.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

"The Franco-German agreement is ready for signature and is based upon French renunciation of participation in the Baghdad line, in exchange for which France gets a proportional part of the next big Turkish loan. Germany abandons the idea of doubling the Baghdad line on the north by a line from Angora to Diarbekir via Sivas. The German line starting from Angora will now reach Kaisarieh to south-east and join the main Baghdad line at Bulgurca. The German branch of the Diarbekir line will join the French system at Kharput on the north-west; the German branch starting from Adazazar will join Samsun-Rastamuni line of the French system thus connecting Constantinople and Samsun. A third branch will connect the French and German systems of Samsun-Sivas."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

LABOUR EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

DOCKS AND MARKETS PARALYSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Birmingham Strike Committee has repudiated the manifesto of the national Executive, and has passed a resolution not to resume work unless twelve men who were suspended are reinstated. The Committee condemned as weak and procrastinating the policy of the Executive, and demanded an immediate national strike.

DEADLOCK AT LIVERPOOL.

There is a deadlock at Liverpool between the railwaymen and the companies.

LONDON BUSMEN.

In London Messrs. Tilling's men are not satisfied with the permission to wear the badge. They passed a resolution yesterday evening not to resume work until the Union was formally recognised. Speakers declared that preparations had been made to bring out all the men on London buses, tubes and trams. In the afternoon the Lord Mayor made a fruitless attempt to reconcile Messrs. Tilling with their men.

Messrs. Tilling and Company, having ascertained that the London General Omnibus Company, which almost monopolises traffic in London, does not prohibit the wearing of Union badges, have withdrawn their own prohibition and have agreed to reinstate the strikers on the understanding that non-Unionists shall not be molested.

20,000 MEN IDLE IN DUBLIN.

Twenty-thousand are idle as a result of strikes and lock-outs in Dublin. It is declared that there will be a fight to the finish on the question of recognition of the Transport Workers' Union.

Docks and markets are paralysed, and twenty-five thousand tons of grain are undischarged. Distress is rampant.

LUSTROUS PEARLS.

SHED LIGHT IN DARK COURT-ROOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The famous pearl necklace was identified at Bow Street, to-day, by Mr. Mayer who exhibited to the gaze of the spectators a string of gorgeous, lustrous pearls whose shimmer and beautiful colour could be plainly seen even in the badly-lighted Court.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S MARRIAGE.

KING GEORGE WILL GIVE AWAY BRIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

King George will give away the bride at the marriage of Prince Arthur of Connaught.

NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR.

IMPEACHMENT OPENS BEFORE SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

The impeachment of Governor Sulzer has begun to-day before the Senate. Sulzer did not appear.

DUTCH FINANCE.

INCOME TAX TO BE LEVIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Sept. 18.

The Minister of Finance in a statement in the Second Chamber to-day said that though a deficit of nine million florins had been anticipated in 1913, the year had produced a surplus.

The estimates for 1914 showed a deficit of 25 million florins, which would be reduced, by means of economies to 12½ millions and in view of increasing prosperity he hoped that half of this would be covered. Nevertheless, he regarded the income tax as inevitable.

MR. BRYAN'S SALARY.

LECTURES TO COVER EXPENSES.

NEW YORK JOURNAL'S OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Mr. Bryan, the American Secretary of State, having explained that he is undertaking his forthcoming lecturing tour because his salary of 12,000 dollars is 8,000 dollars too little to cover his expenses, the "New York World," a leading supporter of the Administration, has offered to make good the deficiency on behalf of the American people if Mr. Bryan will cease from compromising the dignity of Government.

S. S. PREUSSEN.

CARGO DAMAGED BY FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

A message to Lloyds from Malta says that the cargo in the two holds of the Preussen has been damaged by fire, steam and sea-water. The damage to the vessel is slight.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

A Lloyd's telegram from Malta states that a fire broke out on the steamer Preussen, Yokohama for Marseilles The fire, which had been burning for thirty-six hours, was got under control and the Preussen entered the port, where the fire was extinguished. A part of the cargo had been jettisoned, and it is stated that the remainder was considerably damaged.

NEW PERSIAN RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Following up the preliminary work on the Khoramabad Railway, the official survey party on which the Persian Government is represented by a Belgian engineer, will leave England on the 25th instant.

Messrs. Pearson and Co., acting on behalf of the Persian Railway Syndicate, have been instructed to carry out the survey as speedily as possible. It will probably be concluded in May.

HOME RAILWAY STRIKES.

UNION WARNS MEN AGAINST DISPUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Executive of the Railwaymen's Union has circularised the men, cautioning them against widening the area of dsputes without orders from the Executive. The circular expresses the hope that a fair and dignified settlement of the present disputes will be reached.

AFTERMATH OF RAND STRIKE.

LABOUR LEADERS FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PRETORIA, Sept 18.

Of the five Labour leaders who were recently charged with contempt of court on account of threatening speeches, one has been fined £50 or a month and another £25 or a fortnight.

Two apologised and were discharged, and the fifth was acquitted.

LABOUR LEADERS PREFER PRISON TO FINE.

PRETORIA, Sept. 19.

The Labour leaders who were fined, respectively, £50 or a month, and £25 or a fortnight, have chosen to go to prison.

U. S. CURRENCY BILL.

PASSES HOUSE BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

The House of Representatives has passed by 286 votes to 84 the Currency Bill.

LONDON LETTER.

A WEEK OF TRAGIC EVENTS.

THE DUBLIN RIOTS.

A CASE OF POLICE TYRANNY.

INDIAN TOPICS.

(From our Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A week of tragic events. It opened in Dublin on Sunday with one of the most horrible incidents of the kind occurring in these islands for many years—an encounter between the police and the crowd, the breaking up of a meeting by armed constables, and a roll of casualties such as we are accustomed to hear of in Russia or Spain but do not expect to find recorded of this country. In other respects, Dublin has been the most unfortunate of cities this week—for the police outrages were followed by the collapse of a large tenement house in the slums, all the inhabitants being buried in the ruins. More calamitous still has been the collision on the Midland Railway, involving the death of 14 or 15 people, in circumstances of indescribable horror, at a spot close to where a similar disaster happened three years ago. It was at first arranged that the inquiry into the accident should be held in private; but the Press, without distinction of party, raised such an outcry that the door is now to be opened. These things have, of course, darkened the holiday atmosphere, so that trivialities which at other times would have swamped the newspapers—such as the wedding of the ex-King of Portugal to a Hohenzollern princess—have taken their proper place in the background. In the holiday lull, the only political incident that has attracted attention is the duel by letter between Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Wolmer, which has given the Chancellor of the Exchequer on opportunity for displaying, his best fighting form. Lord Wolmer, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Selborne, was rash enough to attack Mr. Lloyd George over his Marconi shares, and in doing so to go a good way beyond what other critics have said about the deal. That is to say, he delivered himself into Mr. Lloyd George's hands,—with the result that might have been anticipated. The Chancellor of the Exchequer hits out, and falls mercilessly upon Lord Wolmer for sheltering himself behind an alleged error of the reporters.

POLICE TYRANNY.

There have been signs for many months past that the police in this country were being allowed to exercise a power which to most people would have seemed a few years ago altogether out of harmony with the spirit of English public life. Happily it seems that there is a point beyond which, even in the present stage of indifference to liberty, public opinion will not allow the police tyranny to go Nothing that has happened for many years past has been quite so bad as the scenes enacted in Dublin on Sunday and Monday of this week, and the Press condemnation, both from eye-witnesses and in leading articles, has been so emphatic that the later stages of the Labour troubles in the Irish capital appear to have been accompanied by a marked change in the attitude and behaviour of the police. The reports of what actually happened are, of course, full of discrepancies. If we were to take the description of the Dublin correspondent of "The Times," we should have to conclude that the police during the whole of the disturbances were acting purely on the defensive; but this view is altogether negatived by the accounts of other observers writing from various points of view. The trouble arose over a strike of the Transport Workers and the arrest on Saturday last of two of the Labour leaders. The disturbances of Saturday, however, were quite inconsiderable by comparison with those which took place on Sunday when James Larkin, the leader of the Transport Workers' Union, was arrested in an hotel in Sackville Street. The fears of the police, provoked first by the resentment of the people at the prohibition of a Labour demonstration and next from the proposed danger of a rescue of Larkin, had immediate and tragic results. All accounts agree that the police organised a series of baton charges in Sackville Street and the neighbouring thoroughfares. These were so destructive that more than 400 people were treated in the Dublin hospitals on Sunday and the number was augumented by more than 100 on the day following. Larkin and his fellow prisoners were refused bail, and this fact seems to have had more to do with the second day's rioting than anything else. The accounts of several correspondents make it clear that there was actually nothing in the nature of rioting on the part of the strikers or the crowd until it had been made practically inevitable by the brutality of the police on Sunday. The extraordinary effect upon the popular mind of the police attacks was seen on Tuesday when a great funeral was given to James Nolan, a striker who had died on Sunday from injuries received on the previous day. An enormous procession had been formed, but it was completely broken up by a panic which seized the whole crowd in the centre of the city. There seems to have been no actual reason for the panic; but the mere fact of its occurrence is eloquent of the state into which the populace of Dublin has been thrown by the exploits of a police force given over, apparently, to a policy of terrorism..

JAMES LARKIN OF DUBLIN.

The Dublin Labour leader, who has been the centre of the disturbances which for two or three days gave the Irish capital the appearance of a city besieged, is a man of interesting character and antecedents. Your readers may like to have the following sketch of him, which I take from the London Letter of the "Manchester Guardian":—

James Larkin, secretary of the Irish Transport Union and leader of the Dublin strike, is a grandson, I believe, of the "Manchester martyr" of the same name, and therefore not the first political prisoner of his family. Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien were the three Irishmen who rescued the Fenian leaders from a prison van in Manchester and in doing so shot the policeman, Sergeant Brett. They were hanged on November 23, 1867, amidst the protests of all Irish Nationalists and of many Englishmen, including John Bright and Swinburne. Lord Derby having refused to regard them as anything but common murderers. It was the controversy over the justice of their execution that, according to Mr. Barry O'Brien, made Parnell, then an undergraduate at Cambridge, "think about Ireland." Parnell's first notable utterance in the House of Commons was a denial that any murder had been committed at Manchester. The words "God save Ireland," which were used by another of the prisoners, Condon, during the trial—"I have nothing to regret or to retract or take back; I can only say, 'God save Ireland'"—gave the late T. D. Sullivan the refrain or theme of his Irish National Anthem. They were repeated by Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. Some of Larkin's influence with the Dublin workers must be traceable to these associations. The protagonist of the other side, W. M. Murphy, chairman of the Tramways Company, was once a well-known Nationalist of the Healite persuasion. Mr. Murphy's letters to the press on the subject of Larkin and strikes show that he has studied his old leader's methods to some purpose and become a master of pungent criticism. Before the Labour crisis he was prominently before the Dublin public as a most determined opponent of Sir Hugh Lane's art gallery project and bridge site proposal. It is understood that his action chiefly settled the issue, and will be responsible for the loss of the pictures to Dublin. Mr. Murphy questioned the value of Sir Hugh Lane's gift, and also objected to money being spent in this direction whilst the housing of the poor was still a disgrace to Dublin.

THE MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR.

When the Baroda wedding took place in London at the beginning of last week, it was well understood that the bridegoom might at any moment become the ruling Chief of Cooch Behar, for his elder brother was at that time lying ill in a nursing home and little or no hope was entertained of his recovery. He died on Monday (Sept. 1) at Tudor House, Cromer, on the Norfolk coast, and the body was cremated two days later at Golder's Green. The funeral was kept as private as possible, and the scene on Wednesday afternoon was markedly different from that at the same crematorium two years ago on the occasion of the funeral of the last Maharaja, the friend of King Edward and the best known of Indian princes among the fashionable circles of this country. The young Maharaja who has just died had little or no opportunity of proving how far the headship of the State might have prepared him for responsibility. His brother, who succeeds to the gadi, is some five years younger and has been subjected during his youth in English to the same influences as those under which the late Maharaja grew up. He has, however, in Princes Indira, a wife who is not only endowed with exceptionl intelligence, but who has had the great advantage of growing up in the most progressive of Indian States and in the companionship of a father and mother whose public characters count among the strongest personal forces in India. That being so, it may perhaps be hoped that Cooch Behar, a State which has suffered unduly through its special connection with the Government of Bengal and the relations of its chiefs to English society will in the years to come provide an illustration of what can be done in a small territory by young, capable, and enlightened rulers.

THE ARYA SAMAJ.

The "Round Table" is a political quarterly which, I imagine, commands only a limited number of readers in India. It claims to treat imperial questions from an entirely non-party point of view, and, although it occasionally falls below its own principle, the larger number of its articles certainly attain a measure of accuracy and impartility which is not equalled in the other reviews. In the new number (September) there is a study of the Arya Samaj. Like all other contributions to the "Round Table" it is anonymous, but the author quite evidently has a considerable knowledge of the history of the Samaj and its present-day activities. Many readers in this country and in India will be glad to have a clear statement of the history of the movement, and, more especially, the writer's admiring description of the educational work the Samaj. The great strength of the organisation, he points not, lies in the close association of the leaders and their work with various forms of social service. The Arya has responded nobly to the call to be up and doing for the good of humnaity, and, as might be expected from a body drawn from the most enlightened section of the community, his outlook is wide and his efforts are well directed. This is exemplified in the attitude of the Arya Samaj towards marriage reform, the liberality with which widows' homes and orphanages are provided, and the organisation of charity and famine relief. But it is in connection with the educational institutions that the writer allows his admiration to come out most strongly. He gives a quite fascinating description of the Gurukul a description which should have no small influence in removing the prevalent notion among English people that there is no form of education in India which can in any sense bear comparison with the English public school. There is another particular in which the article will do good service. The writer does not attempt to remove the general belief that the Arya Samaj is a strong political force; but he shows in the clearest way how absurd is the assumption that it is essentially a revolutionary body, and that its aims and opinions are anti-British:—"No one believes that the samaj was merely organised for the spread of particular political views or that all Aryas are politicians or that Arya politicians are necessarily disloyal."

The real point at issue is whether Aryism tends to foster political discontent. The answer appears to be that everything depends on the way in which it is presented—that is to say, on the honestly of its exponents; that while the purest Aryism may be as results show, a civilising and ennobling creed, it can be distorted and utilised to inspire the worst passions. It is exactly the man who is most interested in social reform, the best informed and the least conservative, who responds most readily to its call. The Samaj attracts in fact the same class that politics attract.

That is to say, attracts the best educated and the most energetic; and any association that does this is in danger of being suspect by the bureaucracy.

MR. TAGORE'S DEPARTURE.

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore sailed from Liverpool for Calcutta on Wednesday, (3 September) in the "City of Lahore." There was a large gathering of friends at Euston station to bid him farewell. Most of these were English, although there were many Indian students on the platform. Mr. William Rothenstein of course, was there, and he travelled with the poet to Liverpool. One of the English friends present on the occasion quotes Mr. Tagore as instancing the silence of the English Press with regard to the recent floods in Bengal as an example of English indifference to affairs in India: "Hardly a word of these reached England in any form to be appreciated here and the only full account was given in a German paper." Mr. Tagore's departure has been noticed in various papers, and the "Daily News and Leader" printed a brief interview in which the Bengali poet, while declining to express any formal criticism of English society, gave one or two impressions gathered by him during the past year. He mentioned the widespread enthusiasm for social service as on the whole the featuro of English life which has struck him most favourably and which he most admired. He was naturally less favourably impressed with the general intellectual condition of the English people; "The atmosphere," he said, "was wholly different from that of the East," and this was to be attributed to the absence in European society of any central faith or unifying conception of life."

ULSTER HEROICS.

CAUSE WORTH SACRIFICE OF LIVES.

CARSON'S "GENERAL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Dromore, said he could not shrink from his task because the cause was just, and he could not fail because he trusted in God.

He had counted the cost and believed that the cause was worth not merely petty sacrifice, but the greatest sacrifice a man could make, the sacrifice of his own life. The dangers were very real and the sooner that was realised the better.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

At a meeting at Bambridge, County Down, Captain Craig introduced Sir George Richardson as General Commanding the Ulster volunteers. Sir George Richardson, addressing the meeting, expressed his pleasure at their magnificent turn-out. Their discipline and knowledge of the rifle would be most useful when the rally sounded.

Captain Craig, M.P., one of Sir Edward Carson's chief lieutenants, speaking at Dromore, said that a provisional government might be established in a very few days. He added that Mr. Harold Smith, M.P. had organised a movement in England to provide for the women and children of volunteers, thus realising the men for manly work. The organisation already practically provided for the wife and family of every covenanter.

GERMAN PRINCESS'S SUICIDE.

SEQUEL TO LOVE AFFAIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Sept. 18.

A sensation has been caused by the sudden death of Princess Sophia of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, at Heidelberg, at the age of 25.

It was at first reported that the death was due to heart disease, but according to later reports she was found in bed with a bullet wound in the head.

It is alleged that the Princess committed suicide as the result of an unhappy love affair with the son of a great Jewish banker.

LATER.

The Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the head of the family, had insisted that Princess Sophia should resign her rank before marrying the son of the banker Bleichroeder. The Princess declined and her father, Prince Wilhelm, was obliged to refuse his consent to the marriage.

NEW FAR EASTERN SERVICE.

BREAK-UP OF OLD SHIPPING COMBINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

It is announced in Berlin that in consequence of the dissolution of the Hamburg-America's East Asiatic agreement with the Norddeutsche Lloyd, the Hamburg-America line will withdraw at the end of the year from the East Siberian Conference and will organise an extended service to the Far East on its own account.

CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

NEW APPOINTMENT SANCTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

A Press Communique issued at Simla states that it has been decided to create a separate appointment of Controller of Currency, and to relieve the Comptroller-General of his purely financial duties. The new Controller will be responsible as Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, for all work relating to the paper currency, including the administration of the Currency Offices and the management of the Currency Reserve. He will deal also with questions of coinage and mint administration and again so far as such business is conducted in India, with matters relating to Council Bills, Exchange, and the Gold Standard Reserve, with the Public Debt and the Annual Rupee Loan, as well as other miscellaneous business, such as resource work and certain transactions with connection with securities which now devolve on the Comptroller-General.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

MEETING AT POONA.

GOVERNOR ON VOLUNTARY HELP.

WHAT IS CO-OPERATION.

(From our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 19.

His Excellency the Governor opened the proceedings of the Provincial Co-operative Conference at the Council Hall at 11-15 this morning, His Excellency was supported on the dais by the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. Pattari, Sir Vithaldass Damodher Thakersey, Mr. S. R. Arthur, and among others who attended the meeting were Mr. K. M. Herelkar, B. A. L. L. B., Chairman, Southern Maharatta, C.C.S., Mr. P. V. Ramuni, Editor "Commerce and Co-operation," Mr. K. N. Desai, M.A., LL.B., of Ahmedabad, Mr. S. S. Talmaki, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Shamrao Vithul, C.C.S., Mr. G. K. Devdhar, M.A., Servants of the India Society, Rao Bahadur Khendabhai G. Desai, Honorary Organizer Surat, Rao Saheb, S. J. Dekush, honorary Organizer, Surat, Rao Saheb Dekmush Organizer, Bijapur, Mr. R. M. Sane, honorary Organizer, Sholapur, Sirdar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, honorary Organizer, Guzerat, Mr. R. G. Naik, honorary Organizer, Belgaum, Hon'ble Rao Bahadur, S. K. Rodder honorary Organizer, Dharwar, Mr. G. K. Chitale, B.A., LL.B., Honorary Organizer, Ahmednagar. Sub-committees were subsequently appointed to consider the subjects presented to the Conference:

His Excellency in opening the proceedings said:—

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH."

In opening the proceedings, H. E. the Governor said:—Gentlemen,—It was only a few days ago that I had the privilage and pleasure of welcoming to this hall a large and representative gathering of all those interested in the prosperity of agriculture in this Presidency, and I think, we will all agree that the deliberations of that Conference will be fruitful of suggestions to the advantage of our agricultural interests. I have now the pleasure of greeting a number of gentlemen who are engaged in an undertaking of the greatest importance in agriculture and the allied industries and I may say, first of all, that I wish your co-operation will result in the success at which it arrives. I should like the well-known Brahmin principle, "Each for all and all for each" to be instructed in the minds of all those who are working for the benefit of your co-operative societies. Before going any further I should like to thank Mr. Ewbank for his very interesting, lucid, instructive and comprehensive report, without which we would have been unable to realize how wide the ramification of the co-operative societies are. I am particularly glad to notice from Mr. Ewbank's report the progress the society has made. During the year the number of societies of all kinds, I find, has risen from 29,419 to 465,371 and the working capital from Rs. 32,08,911 to Rs. 49,31,942.

RECORD PROGRESS.

This progress has outstripped previous records. I desire first of all to most sincerely thank all those gentlemen who have voluntarily come forward to promote the success of this work, and I trust that their example will be followed by others who have the agricultural and industrial interests of this country at heart. The people of this Presidency who are here to-day will I am sure take a real interest in those who live under their wings, so to say, and endeavour by all the means in their power to encourage this co-operative movement. We must all of us feel a great deal of satisfaction from Mr. Ewbank's statement of steady progress for this among other reasons, that only last year assistance from Government was withdrawn. The work of the Society has been going on steadily without Government assistance and we must all agree that the Society has taken a real hold on the progress of this Presidency. The Society's work however has been slow but it is sure. Personally, I think there are good reasons for progress not being faster. The agriculturists themselves will take time to realize the benefit that are being offered to them by the existence of Co-operative Societies and the creation of agricultural banks.

SUSPICION OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES.

When Government is anxious to bring forth a scheme in the interests of the agricultural classes its invariably has to encounter a considerable amount of suspicion from the people concerned—people of a peculiar temperament who have done their work in a peculiar way for a great many years. And so the Co-operative Society cannot claim exemption from that suspicion which its work for the present will naturally stimulate among a certain class of agriculturists, as Sir Vithaldass Thackersey understands better than most people. One great thing for you, gentlemen, is to instruct people in the benefits of the work you have undertaken and impress upon them the fact that co-operation begins with Co-operative Societies. The establishment of Central Banks is, I think, a wise measure and our thanks are mainly due to Sir Vithaldass Thackersey in this respect. It is our wish to relieve by means of such banks the burden inflicted on agriculturists by reason of their debts. I trust that while you are at work efforts will be made to widen the scope of the Agricultural Department in every way, and with the vast possibilities before you you will be able to give enormous assistance to Government. Co-operation to most people must be peculiarly attractive. There is a mutual sympathy, a mutual effort and determination to work for good. It does not embrace politics, it does not interfere with casto or creed, but is intended to improve the position of men by their own individual efforts.

MEANING OF CO-OPERATION.

What does co-operation really mean to do for us all? I think you will find the best explanation in an account of a co-operative meeting which I have read in the (London) "Times" recently. In that Earl Grey gives in his speech an account of what he considers to be the real principles and benefits of co-operation. This is what he says: "What is the nature of the benefit which the application of the co-operative principle to our industrial system claims to our people? The application of the co-operative principle to our industrial life has proved in England, the United States, France, Germany, Denmark and Ireland that by the substitution of organized distribution for unorganized distribution, by the substitution of co-operative transportation and marketing for individual selling, and of the co-operative use of power for the individual use of expensive machinery the wants of both producer and consumer can be met more effectively and at less cost. In this way its secures to the consumer a reduction in the cost of living and a greater command of not only the necessaries, but the comforts and conveniences of lift. A most material consideration in this age of rising prices, and to the producer it secures a substantial increase in the amount of net profit available for distribution, or in other words an increase of that fund from which alone can be drawn those higher wages which we all desire to secure for the underpaid workers of the civilized world.

ELIMINATION OF MIDDLEMAN.

Co-operation means the elimination of every unnecessary middleman. Every middleman not required by a wise and practicable system of co-operative organisation cannot be regarded in any other light than that of a parasite. The vital interests of Society call for his removal and co-operation shows how he can be removed. The principle of Co-operation requires that the services of every necessary middleman shall be adequately and honourably remunated but it also requires that every unnecessary toll taken from an article on its way from the producer to the consumer shall be removed.

Gentleman, I think this is an admirable summary of what Co-operation means and it applies very forcibly to this Presidency. In conclusion, one word again to express the sincere pleasure I feel at having met you all this morning. I hope your business will be successful and useful in the fulfure. I hope to see all races and classes come forward to assist this work and to assist the great industries of this country by every possible means in their power.

After Mr. Ewbank's speech his Excellency left and the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb occupied the chair.

The Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey in a short speech proposed a vote of thanks to the President, which was passed with acclamation.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, the Secretary, then read the report for the previous year at the conclusion of which H. E. Lord Willingdon left, after thanking the Hon. Sir Vithaldas for the kind reference made to himself and the members for the very cordial way in which it had been received. The meeting would resolve itself into sub-committees whose duty it would be discussed at to-morrow's meeting. The Conference then broke up.

The Registrar, Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., summarised the results of the Divisional Conferences, and in doing so said:—

MR. EWBANK'S SPEECH.

A SALUTARY CHANGE.

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—

It will be recognised that the importance of the Conference depends on the attention with which its resolutions are received not only by Government but by the officers of the Co-operative Department and by the societies themselves. You will therefore be interested to hear what action has been taken to give effect to the resolutions which you passed last year. The most remarkable feature about last year's Conference was that for the first time on record it asked for no special concessions from Government. On the contrary it approved of the discontinuance of Government loans to newly formed societies. In accordance with this policy during the current year only three Government loans have been advanced, two to weaving societies and one to a backward Koli Society in Panch Mahals, and our experience has been that the progress of the movement has not been more than very slightly retarded by this salutary change. The only resolution during the year calling for action from Government was one passed at the Dharwar Divisional Conference calling attention to certain inconveniences in the Post Office Savings Bank Rules.

POSTAL SAVING BANK RULES.

Government took up the complaint vigorously and so represented the matter to the Government of India that it induced it to modify the Saving Bank rules and leave the Post Master General a free hand. Mr. Doran has met our necessities in a most generous spirit and has granted us valuable concessions. Societies may now withdraw sums upto Rs. 3,000 from taluka and district headquarter post-offices on three days' notice and from all other post-offices on 7 day's notice; and may withdraw sums between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 10,000 from any post office on 10 days' notice.

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Several resolutions were passed calling for action from officers of the Co-operative Department. We were asked under the new Co-operative Societies to apply co-operative principles to agriculture on an extended scale. Well, a beginning at any rate has been made. About 10 seed societies have been organised. A manure supplying society has been established by the Director Mr. Smart and Rao Bahadur Dandekar at Kelwa-Mahim, and another on the Mutha Canal by Dr. Mann. A small agricultural store has been opened in Kanara and another at Mandvi in the Surat district. The business of the ganza growers of Nagar has been reorganised on a co-operative basis by Mr. S. R. Kulkarni, and the salt producers of Sanakatti in Kanara are following their example. Thanks to the labours of Mr. Gonchalli we are within sight of our first co-operative dairy—at Dombivli in Thana district. I am bound to admit that we have been rather slow, but the field is an untried one and we hesitate to launch new schemes until we can see our way clear to the end. We hope next year, as experience is gained, to advance more rapidly.

NEW UNIONS.

The Conference also advocated the formation of Unions. Two new independent Unions have been registered, one at Satara and one at Dharwar, and the latter under the able control of Mr. Herlekar and the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Rodda promises soon to become an invaluable financing and supervising agency. Three of the existing District Banks are in process of converting themselves into Central Banking Unions. Most of you have, I expect, first-hand experience of one or more of these instituties and therefore I need not describe them to you. Mr. Gore's suggestion for a Co-operative Journal was referred to a sub-committee, which I regret to say has never met. The reason is that shortly after the Conference closed an independent English Co-operative Review was started in Bombay and since it filled precisely the need which the committee had been appointed to consider, they thought that they had better watch its progress for a year before expressing an opinion. I am glad to say that Mr. Ramunni, the Editor of "Commerce and Co-operation" has come here to-day and is anxious to hear your criticisms and suggestions on his work. May I also remind you, gentlemen, that a paper cannot continue to exist unless it receives the practical support of the public for whom it is intended?

The resolutions of the Divisional Conferences were intended chiefly for the guidance of the societies themselves. A translation of them has been printed and included among the papers presented to this Conference. I am afraid that it would be tedious if I recapitulated the various ways in which we have tried to give them effect. The information will be found scattred up and down the Administration Report, copies of which have been laid on the table to-day. I shall be pleased to try and answer any question about particular resolutions which any member may care to ask.

CONTROVERSIAL PAPERS.

Gentlemen, before I sit down, I should like to add a few words of explanation about the procedure adopted on this occasion. The members attending the Conference inevitably increase from year to year and it is now almost impossible to discuss complicated questions adequately in so large an assembly. It is therefore proposed to refer the most controversial papers to Committees which will meet this afternoon and which will be instructed to consider the papers and to submit to the Conference to-morrow draft resolutions recommending the lines on which action should be taken. The resolutions may if necessary be accompanied by explanatory memoranda. To-morrow the Conference will meet at 11-30 and we can spare only about half an hour for the consideration of each subject. I hope therefore that gentlemen in forging their dialectical weapons will bear this continually in mind and particularly that no one will bring a long written speech to read out to us.

May I also on behalf of the Co-operative Department and of the cohort of old and tried workers, whom I almost regard as part of the Department, and who never fail to rally to our support at this annual meeting echo His Excellency's words of welcome, and say how glad we are to see so many new workers and interested visitors, now for the first time joining in our deliberations. We have room for as many workers and financial supporters as we can get.

CO-OPERATION AMONG MILL-HANDS.

MR. DEVDHAR'S PROPOSALS.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Member, Servants of India Society, in the course of his remarks on co-operation among mill-hands, said:—

I tried to collect detailed information of 100 mill-hands working in four mills in Bombay, situated in two localities distinct from each other, viz., Chinchpokli and Tardeo, and the following summary will be found interesting. The average age of a mill-hand is 32.96; 80 of these have come from the Konkan districts, whereas the remaining 20 hailed from the Deccan districts. The average period of his stay in Bombay is 17.37 years; and during this period they have changed their service only 2.37 times but 57 men have stuck to their first service, 41 changed it owing to low pay, and 22 had to change owing to sickness. Out of these 100 mill-hands, 67 are unable to read and write, 8 can only sign their names, but the remaining 25 can both read and write well. Owing to several causes mill-hands shift their lodgings and every man changes it on an average 2.46 times during the period of 17 years' stay. But there is a large numoer among them that stick to one service and one abode. The monthly earnings of these 100 men show an average of Rs. 20.17, while the monthly average expenditure of a mill-hand's family is Rs. 20.31. The members of some mill-hands' families work in the mills. Out of 100 mill-hands' families only 49 families have additional income, which works an average of Rs. 15 a month. Out of this number, 35 mill-hands go to their native place for one month every year; 13 persons go for one month in two years; 14 of them spend a month at their native place in three years; 6 persons go for one month in four years; three persons leave Bombay for one month in five years; while the remaining 29 scarcely go or do not go out of Bombay at all. A mill-hand has an average of 3.77 persons in his family. Out of 100 mill-hands 45 are total abstainers, 23 drink occasionally, while the remaining 32 are confirmed drunkards. Out of these 100 mill-hands 25 persons have no debts; but the remaining 75 have borrowed to the extent of Rs. 7,827, or an average of Rs. 104 per mill-hand. There are various rates of interest charged on these loans, ranging from 12 per cent to 75 per cent. The better class mill-hand gets loans at a lower rate of interest, that is, 12 to 25 per cent; but the majority of them have to pay 75 per cent or one anna per rupee per month. The duration of these debts extends from 6 months to 30 years, and the major portion is repayable within 2 years. This amount of Rs. 7,827 has been borrowed for various purposes—Rs. 1,337 for the maintenance of the family; Rs. 3,795 for marriages; Rs. 120 for agricultural purposes; Rs. 1,200 for paying off ancestral debts; Rs. 1,250 were borrowed during the period of sickness or for funeral expenses or for performing last rites of the deceased relations and only Rs. 125 were borrowed for litigation.

MILL-HANDS' SOCIETIES IN BOMBAY.

The above analysis will set forth that the problem of the improvement of the mill-hands' economic condition by means of co-operation is not quite beyond hope. As for mill-hands, nowhere has any effort been put forth except in Bombay Presidency, in which there exist only four small societies. In Bombay Sir Vithaldas started last year a Co-operative Credit Society of unlimited liability in his Western India Mills on Chinchpokli side. There are 203 members, but no women among them. There are no deposits from members themselves. The Society borrowed Rs. 1,149 from the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank at 8 per cent. Small amounts are given as loan on personal security of two sureties to members at 3 pies per rupee per month, which work at 18¾ per cent and are recovered in six months by easy instalments of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per month, which are regularly paid. Though the working of this society leaves much room for improvement, it is beyond doubt that it has benefitted its members considerably. *Tardeo Mill-hands Society.*—In November last just with a view to try an experiment of teaching co-operation to mill-hands outside the mill, a humble and a very cautious beginning was made by me. After explaining to them the principles and history of co-operation in Western countries and in India at regular four or five meetings a Co-operative Cerdit Society of limited liability was formed with 11 members. The number is now raised to 17, including one woman. Each member has to buy at least one share of Rs. 10, the amount of which is paid by monthly instalments of Re. 1. After a member has fully paid his or her share amount, a compulsory deposit of annas 8 is to be paid per month. The better class members were asked to make deposit. In May last a beginning was made to give loans to members and the transactions of this little society have been very regular and satisfactory. There are regular monthly meetings which are well attended. Now that the members have understood the nature of the work more members will be admitted and more loans will be given. Thus the transactions of this tiny society, without a pie from outside, amount to Rs. 231-10-3.

BROACH AND BELGAUM.

The third Society organized for the benefit of the mill-hands is at Broach and is called the Broach Industrial Mill Employes' Urban Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited. It was started in July, 1911, by Mr. Umiashankar Mulji, a leading member of the Bar and the agent of the mill. Every employee of the mill from the Manager downwards has to enlist himself as a member of this Society. Re. 1 is charged as entrance fee. There are no rules for compulsory deposits. There is a store department for which each member has to pay annas two a month; any member or mill operative can buy his provisions at cost price. In addition to the Credit and Store Departments, there is a tea shop and a hotel attached to the establishment where members can partake of good tea and wholesome meals; members of this society get loans at 9 3/8 per cent and receive 7 per cent as interest on the fixed deposits of their savings. At the beginning of April 1913 the total membership was 899; the capital of the society amounted to Rs. 4,541; 4,767 loans were made and Rs. 21,488 were advanced in the course of one year and the turn-over came up to Rs. 21,564 during the last year and the profits amount to Rs. 473-4 and the reserve fund which includes entrance fee and profits now amounts to Rs. 1,600 The working of this society affords a fair illustration of how co-operation can help mill-hands in some of their needs. But with option to join, with greater co-operative education, and with more intelligent interest on the part of the people this society will be a good model of mill co-operation. The fourth Co-operative Society is in Belgaum District at the Gokah mills and is thriving under the supervision of Rao Saheb Shivamurti G Kanbargimath and has a capital of Rs. 1,915. Its work is "supplemented by an unregistered co-operative grocery store situated in the mill compound."

KEY TO SUCCESS.

The above outline of the four mill-hands' societies will evince that a successful beginning could be made to spread co-operation among this class with slow and cautious steps in a place like Bombay. Difficulties there are and there will be and there may be risks also; yet they need not overawe the workers; they must, however, be boldly faced. But the real key to success is the intelligent interest of the mill-hands, to create which a well-planned scheme of co-operative education by lectures and practical work will have to be adopted. The mill-hands, when they are told of the benefits of the co-operative methods of work to secure the needful financial accommodation, express their willingness. The 100 mill-hands from whom information was gathered have, when questioned, expressed, without exception, a desire to join a Co-operative Credit Society, a Co-operative Store, and a Co-operative Insurance Society. Of course, much importance cannot be attached to such a desire; yet this declaration can be safely taken as an indication of the fact that if mill-owners and the other well-wishers of these people interest themselves in this question, there will be an encouraging response on the part of the mill-operatives and that they will gradually lend themselves to be educated, trained, and disciplined co-operatively. This is the sure way to success. If this part of the work be neglected or not sufficiently emphasized, it will degenerate into charity or benevolence, and co-operation is neither charity nor philanthropy, but pure business carried on the basis of self-help, thrift, and mutual trust.

MILL-OWNERS' INITIATIVE.

In this way, if the intelligent interest of the mill-hands be coupled with the hearty co-operation of the mill-owners, it should not be difficult at all to commence the work. But one thing is certain that the mill-managers must take the initiative assisted by a band of disinterested co-operators. In this connection, I consulted a few leading mill-owners and co-operators in Bombay and outside who are known for their public spirit and I am glad to say all of them have encouraged me by promising their enthusiastic support if a modest scheme for undertaking such work be submitted to them.

Mr. Devadhar then quotes the opinions of Messrs. H. R. Greaves, Sir Vithaldas Thakarsey, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakerdas, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, Mr. Ambashankar Mulji and Dr. Stanley Read who have given their enthusiastic support to the proposals.

DEFINITE PROPOSALS.

With a view, therefore, to receive suggestions from those fellow workers who carry on organized efforts in this field I offer a few definite proposals for the formation of Co-operative Credit Societies for mill-hands.

(1) A mill should be selected in which will be found a large number of needy mill-hands who are sick of being indebted and some of whom are able to read and write.

(2) Mill-owners should find out a few volunteers who would assist them in delivering about half a dozen lectures and lantern shows on the movement of co-operation, its progress in the West and in India, and its possibilities for the poor mill-hands. They should also explain the by-laws and the working of such a Society.

(3) When a dozen mill-hands intelligently agree to form such a society, it should be started preferably in a mill.

(4) Its affairs should be managed by a Managing Committtee of its own members with certain limitations.

(5) There should be a Board of Supervisors to guide, supervise, and control the transactions of the Managing Committee of the society in respect of loans from outsiders and to members. The Board should consist of five persons; one of them should be the mill agent, the other should either be the Manager or the head Jobber, the third should be a pleader, the fourth should be an accountant, and the fifth should be a preacher of co-operation.

(6) As far as possible, the society should not be considered a part of the mill-machinery; but its useful adjunct so as to secure the greatest educational effect.

(7) Membership ought not to be made compulsory, but members should be attracted after careful selection by preaching, moral persuation, and the example of their fellow-workers. Women should be included among the members.

(8) It should be a limited liability society in order to secure greater and more direct financial interest of the mill-hands concerned.

(9) There should be a proportionate liability extending over two years.

(10) The capital should be raised partly by the shares of members to be paid in small monthly instalments, partly by the fixed deposits from those members who are better off, partly by the compulsory small savings of members provided for in the by-laws after the share money has been paid, and partly by proportionate loans or deposits from the mill-owners and lastly by donations.

(11) Outside loans should as a rule bear half the rate of interest charged to members on loans made by the society to them.

(12) There should be two classes of loans; short term loans for ordinary needs, and long term loans for redeeming lands or liquidating old debts. In addition to the usual procedure of taking two sureties there should be collateral security on long term loans.

(13) The next step to this should be a Co-operative Store, first to deal in few articles to be worked on the principles of the Rochdale Pioneers. Profits should be converted into shares.

(14) A further step should be a co-operative hotel or a refreshment room.

(15) The last step should be a Co-operative Insurance.

(16) The Central Committee formed to guide the policy of such work should engage two paid servants to daily keep themselves in touch with the working of the societies by visiting the Secretary, by attending their meetings, by inspecting the accounts and by advising the committee.

(17) Government inspection and audit should be quarterly.

(18) In the beginning Government should give some loan for over a period of five years at a moderate rate of interest.

PIONEERS OF CO-OPERATION.

EARLY HISTORY OF MOVEMENT.

(From our Correspondent).

POONA, September 19.

The history of the Co-operative movement in India dates back from the time when Sir Willam Wedderburn when attached to the Bombay Government tried to start an agricultural Bank at Poona. But he was stopped by Lord Kimberly, then Secretary of State, who disapproved of his idea. That eminent Jurist, Sir Raymond West, pubished a similar scheme which though did not meet with any success may be looked upon as a monumental and pioneer work of the movement. Mr. S. S. Thorburn published a book some time after in 1886 on "Mussaimans and Money Lenders" which seemed to have sounded a note of alarm. This was followed up by a report of Sir F. A. Nicholson who prepared a scheme for land and agricultural Banks. But it was not till 1904, that efforts of Government to remove the indebtedness of ryots assumed a definite and practical shape. After a close study of the economic conditions of the small ryots and the poor artisans in the Madras Presidency Mr. Nicholson (as he then was) came to the conclusion that what was needed was the type of credit society known as Raiffeisen and the Schuthe-Delitnsch Banks of Germany and their Italian counterparts associated with the names of Wollemborg and Luzzatti. Sir Nicholson's work is a storehouse of information but the Madras Board of Revenue critised his scheme most adversely. They recorded the opinion that these Banks were quite impracticable and even if practicable they would not go far to alleviate the troubles of the ryots. There was differences of opinion over the whole question and finally the then Government of Madras abstained from making any definite pronouncement but they were generous enough (and we must be thankful to Government for these small mercies) to place a certain amount of money, I believe about Rs. 2,000 at Mr. Nicholson's disposal to start a bank as an experimental measure. Soon after this, the whole matter went into the hands of the Government of India and the then Viceroy, Lord Curzon, who was anxious to remove the agricultural indebtedness of the country after seeing that the Land Improvements Act and the Agricultural Loans Act had failed to achieve success took time by the forelock and appointed a committee, of which Sir F. A. Nicholson was a member, to go into the whole question. As a result of the deliberations of this committee the Government of Lord Curzon enacted Act X of 1904 and sanctioned the appointment in each Province of India of an officer of the rank of a Collector for organising the Co-operative Credit Societies. It may be said to the credit of each Government that the Registrars selected were men of sympathy and Bombay has special reason to be congratulated on the unique work which Mr. R. B Ewbank, B.A., (Oxon) I.C.S., is doing in the matter. From what has been said above, one can easily gather that the pioneers of Co-operation in this Presidency were Sir William Wedderburn and the late Sir Raymond West who were much beloved by the people for their integrity, sincerity and straightness of purpose.

A BANK FAILURE.

PEOPLE'S BANK STOPS PAYMENT.

PANIC IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

The People's Bank of India, Limited, which has its head office at Lahore and sixty-four branches at different centres all over India issued the following notice last evening:—

Payment stopped until further instructions from shareholders who meet on the 29th September.

Mr. Harikishal Lal has been Managing Director of the Bank since its start until he retired last month owing to severe criticisms of his various financial and industrial concerns in the Press. There has been a panic in Lahore and the crisis is expected to affect a large number of people and many other indigenous banks which have cropped up so freely in the Punjab.

UNRULY GURKHA.

REFUSAL TO LEAVE FEMALE COMPARTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept 19.

There was a fight at the Dacca railway station recently between a Gurkha belonging to the local military force and a European police sergeant.

On arrival of a down passenger train at the station a Gurkha wanted to enter a third class female compartment. A male passenger opposed him and he was assaulted by the Gurkha. He called in police aid and Sergeant Muffer came and asked the Gurkha to come out of the compartment. He refused to come out and this led to a fight. Other policemen came and the Gurkha was overpowered.

DELHI BOMB OUTRAGE RECALLED.

PROPOSED DISMISSAL OF BANK MANAGER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

There is much feeling in Lahore over the proposed dismissal by the directors of the Punjab National Bank of Lala Khushal Ram, manager of their Delhi branch, owing, it is said, to the opinion expressed by the Delhi officials that there was gross negligence and carelessness on the part of the bank employees in connection with the bomb outtrage of 23rd December last. Lala Khushal Ram is a man of advanced age, and the best part of his life was passed in Government service where he had an unblemished record.

TOUR OF G O. C. SOUTHERN ARMY.

(From our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 19.

The General Officer Commanding the Southern Army, Lieut.-General Sir J. Eccles Nixon, K.C.B., accompanied by Brigadier-General Money, C.B., Major Gregory, Major Beach and Captain Nixon, will arrive at Poona on Sunday the 5th October and proceed to Bombay the same day and after visiting several stations will return to Poona on December 3rd. The arrivals and departures will be private.

FATAL DISPUTE OVER "CHAR" LAND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

A serious agrarian riot took place yesterday on the bank of the river Songu at Chittagong over the possession of "Char" land. Both parties were armed with deadly weapons, one man was killed and several wounded.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE PRINTED AT HOME.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

It is understood that the evidence taken by the Public Services Commission has been printed at Home although no interim report is to be issued.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

On return of Sir R. W. Carlyle from Home at the end of this month, Sir Edward Maclagan will take a fortnight's leave.

BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

The "Pioneer" states that a meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice will be held at Delhi on the 12th November.

NEXT YEAR'S OPIUM SALE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

It has been settled that 13,200 chests of uncertified opium will be offered for sale during 1914.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER A RACEHORSE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beamon.)

SORABJI D. DADYSETH v. SULEMAN ABDUL WAHED & Co.

The facts of this case as given in the plaint and written statement were reported in our previous issue. The evidence of the plaintiff was taken on the 15th instant.

The plaintiff examined by Mr. Talyarkhan said that he was a jewellery broker and ran his horses in races. In February, 1913, he had two horses in defendants' stables at Byculla. They were under training. The defendants sold Arab horses and plaintiff himself had previous to this purchased two horses from them on credit. On payment of the full amount, the promissory note given for the price was returned to him. He saw the horse "Dhaman" in defendants' stables in February, when his trainer Dakhil recommended him to buy it up. He saw the defendants' manager, Hoshangji Jamsetji, and intimated his desire to purchase the horse, if he was given 30 days' credit. The manager said, "all right," and the price was eventually settled at Rs. 1,917. Soon after an Arab whose name he did not then know, came up and had some conversation with Jamsetji in Arabic. The latter then asked me to sign a promissory note, which I did. When signing it, I asked that the amount of the promissory note should not be demanded till the end of the month. Witness gave his two horses in the stables as security. From that moment he considered the horse as his own. After that whilst he was in an Irani's shop, a riding-boy came up and gave him an envelope from his master and walked away. On opening it, he found the aforesaid promissory note. On enquiring of Jamsetji why he had returned the note, the latter said that he had cancelled the transaction. He protested, but Jamsetji said, "Go, do what you like."

A WINNER OF RACES.

He was advised by his solicitor to send a notice and file a suit. But he was afraid, if notice were sent, that Jamsetji might injure the horse and prevent him from running in the next race. It was then resolved to send the notice in the afternoon of the Saturday on which the races were to be run. The horse won in that race Rs. 750. It afterwards ran in the Poona races and came second by a head, winning Rs. 300 and, later on, the Rs. 3,000 stakes. His present value was about Rs. 7,000. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 9,133 as damages.

On 4th February, witness said he did not know to whom the horse belonged. He treated the defendants as the owners. Since then he had ascertained that the horse stood in the books of the Western India Turf Club in the joint names of Jamsetji and Kadam. On the 6th, it was egistered in the name of "R. R. S." Then there was some correspondence with Major Hughes, the Secretary of the W. I. T. Club. It was not true that the contract was made with the owner of the horse nor that it was cancelled by mutual consent.

TWICE INSOLVENT.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said he had started the jewellery business about 4 or 5 years ago. He was 24 years old and had been twice insolvent. The cause of the first insolvency was speculation in opium. He had not speculated in jewellery. He knew Suleman Abdul Wahed's sons with whom he had dealings. He knew a man called Jasraj Foajee who had filed a suit against Abdul Wahed. He had had monies lent to Suleman Abdul Wahed's sons. Witness had in November, *i.e.*, or 9 months before this, bought a grey horse from S. A. Wahed for about Rs. 375 on credit and signed a promissory note.

Delivery was taken immediately. He believed that the horses stabled in S. A. Wahed's stables beionged to S. A. Wahed. He had not read on the board along with the name S. A. Wahed, "as Commission Agents." He did pay commission to S. A. Wahed, because they said it was the practice to pay commission. He did not know that the black horse called "Blackberry" purchased by him, belonged to Essa Mulla Suleman. It was bougnt in the name of S. Dadabhai, because witness did not wish his people to know that he was going in far horses. A promissory note was passed. Nothing was arranged as to whether cash was to be paid or credit given, when the note was passed. It was not the practice to pass a promissory note whether credit was to be given or not. It was not true that Jamsetji declined to give him credit. Witness said he was known to Jamsetji at that time, because he had purchased a horse from him prior to that time. He had the horse transferred to his own name, as he learnt that it could not be run in a wrong name. The W. I. T. Club would fine the owner of the horse Rs. 500 and disqualify the horse, if that was done.

TWO PROMISSORY NOTES.

The chestnut horse was at first purchased by one Dubash whom I introduced to Jamsetji as worthy of being given credit. Credit was given; but Jamsetji afterwards told him (witness) that Dubash had failed. So he gave a new promissory note in his own name, the old promissory note being cancelled. Witness then bought the horse from S. A. Wahed, looking upon te latter as the seller. Till that day he did not know who the owner of the horse was. On being shown the counterfoil, witness said he saw the owner's name just then. He did not settle the price of Dhaman with the Arab owner but with Jamsetji. He did not know Kadam nor that he was the owner of the horse.

On the 6th February, witness learnt that the horse was sold to one Ardeser Cursetji for the Chief of Kagal. He then went to his solicitors. After the notice he had to visit the stables, because he wanted to sell the two horses to S. A. Wahed. He did not tell Jamsetji that he was sorry for sending the notice, but he repeatedly told him (Jamsetji) that the case would be fought out on the merits.

Mr. Nosirwan Pirojsha Dubash was then examined by Mr. Talyarkhan. He said he was a solicitor of the Bombay High Court and had advised the plaintiff to send the notice. On the latter expressing his apprehension of some injury to the horse, if notice was sent before the race was run, he (witness) thought it better to send the notice to the defendant on the 8th instead of the 6th. He had instructed his clerk to serve the notice between 1 and 2 p.m. on Saturday the 8th. The clerk found the defendant's offices closed on that date, so served the notice on the following Monday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that he had an entry in his diary to show that plaintiff had called on him on the 6th. There was no entry on the 8th.

After examining Mr. Pirojsha's clerk, Mr. Talyarkhan closed his case on the Court's permission to bring evidence in rebuttal, if defendants produce evidence of the practice prevailing in their office.

PURCHASED FOR RACING CHIEF.

Ebrahim Kadam's *de bene* evidence was read out by Mr. Wadia. He then examined. Ardeshir Cursetji who said he was a resident of Poona. He had seen plaintiff at the stables and on the race-course. He knew "R. R. S.," that being the racing *nom-de-plume* of the Chief of Kagal whose agent he was. The horse Dhaman was purchased by him for the chief from S. A. Wahid's stables. "R. R. S." had hired a separate stable of his own in Bombay and had his own jockeys. An Arab dealer, Ebrahim Kadam, came to ask for the services of the jockey Brown to ride a galop on Dhaman. He was too busy, so Evans rode the horse. Witness did not think much of the horse, but Evans recommended it to him. He thereupon went to S. A. Wahed's stables and saw Kadam about the horse, but the latter said it had been sold to Jamsetji in the morning. Jamsetji agreed to let me have it, if I gave him the stake prize in the bargain, i.e., Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 750 in the event of the horse winning. Witness offer of Rs. 2,500 was accepted and the horse sold to him on the 6th and removed the same evening. He did not pay then nor did he sign a promissory note. He was known to Jamsetji for many years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said the name of "R. R. S." was entered the same day in the books of the Turf Club. It ran on Saturday in "R. R. S."s name and won. After that it ran on the 14th August and won Rs. 300 and on the 3rd September Rs. 3,000. He had nothing in writing to show that the horse was bought on the 6th.

In this suit judgment was delivered by His Lordship late in the evening. His Lordship dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Unwalla, Pherozshah and Papa.

Solicitors for defendants:—Captain and Vaidya.

APPELLATE SIDE.

HACKED WITH A BILL-HOOK.

ALLEGED MURDERER OF POLICE PATEL SET AT LIBERTY.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR v. DHAU BIN KRISHNA AND TWO OTHERS.

The accused Nos. 1 and 2 in this case were charged under Section 302, Indian Penal Code with the murder and the accused No. 3 under Sections 302 and 109 with abetting the murder of Dhaya or Dhau Pandu, the police Patel of Kusumbla by hacking him with a bill-book, at Kusumbla on June 19th, 1913. They were tried before Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, Additional Sessions Judge of Kolaba, who found the accused Nos. 1 and 3 guilty and sentenced them to death and transportation for life respectively. The accused No. 2 was acquitted and set at liberty.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—

The deceased Dhau Pandu, was going to his field at Kusumbla with food for his bullocks. He had hardly reached his grain store-house when the accused, Rama, Dhaku and Vethya followed him there. Vethya seized the accused by his waist and Rama and Dhaku began to beat him with their sickles, and his head was broken. Presently his wife came there and bawled out for help. People came running from all sides, and the deceased was taken to his house. At night his brother and Krishna Gan Patil went to the Poynad police station and informed the police. Next morning the deceased was sent to the hospital at Alibag. He was there for fifteen days and then was removed to his home, where he died.

The accused Nos. 1 and 2 pleaded *alibis* of all sorts. The accused No. 3 said that he was caught by the deceased merely.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel, acquitted the accused No. 1 and sentenced the accused No. 3 to five years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 304, I. P. C.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the appellants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CONVICTION QUASHED.

CASE UNDER DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR v. MAGANLAL RANCHOD.

This was a revisional application made by one Maganlal Ranchod of Ahmedabad, who was convicted under Section 125 of the District Municipal Act for not having complied with the notice given by the Ahmedabad Municipality, and was fined Rs. 5. The accused in this case was asked by the said Municipality to close his old privy and to make in its place a new flushing privy. He refused to comply with the notice and so the action was taken against him by the Municipality.

Their Lordships after hearing the Government Pleader set aside the conviction and ordered the fine to be returned to the accused.

Mr. Justice Shah in the course of the judgment said that in the case the petitioner had been convicted under Section 125 of the District Municipal Act for not having complied with the notice. On reading the notice he found that that was not an unconditional notice requiring the petitioner to close the privy, but that was a notice requiring the petitioner to file the objections if he had any and in case he failed to carry out the directions the Municipality would close the privy under Section 107 of the District Municipal Act. It was significant to note that the consequence under the previous notice would be different from the consequence which would result from this notice. The Court was of opinion that in having failed to carry out the direction, the petitioner had not failed to comply with the notice. The conviction was therefore set aside, and fine if paid should be refunded.

The finding of the Court was based only on the interpretation of the notice and the right of the Municipality to give fresh notice under the Act could not be prejudiced by the decision.

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

GOVIND AMRAT KULKERNI v. CHAGAN NARSHIDAS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Mazmoodar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, who decreed the plaintiff-respondent's claim for Rs. 3,885.

The fact of this case are briefly these:—

In this case, Chaganlal Narsidas and Dayalal Maganshet styling themselves as owners of the shop of Chagar Narayandas, sued to recover rupees 6,000 by sale of the mortgaged property and also prayed in the alternative in case a decree for sale of that property could not be passed, for a personal decree against the defendant Govind Amrut Kulkarni. The mortgage bond in the suit was dated the 17th of June, 1897, and the defendant had agrees to pay the amount due under the bond by three instalments of Rs. 1,000 each. The last of the instalments fell due on the 14th of June, 1900. The instalment was not paid. The defendant had subsequently admitted the debt in a promissory note on the 24th of August, 1903, and again he had admitted the same in a promissory note of the 11th of August, 1906. On the strength of these promissory notes the plaintiff alleged that his suit for a personal deene was in time.

NOT A MORTGAGE DEED.

The defendant admitted the executive of the deed, but contended, that as it was not attested by two witnesses as as required by law, it could not be used as a mortgage deed. He also contended that the suit was time barred. The First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia who heard the case in the first Court held that the mortgage bond in the suit was void at it was attested by only one witness. He said that the accounts produced by the plantiff were proved, and besides they were admitted by the defendant. As the bond was registered and as the defendant had agreed to be personally responsible to pay off the debt, it was held that the plaintiff could sue within 6 years from the date of the last promissory note to recover the amount of the bond as that promissory note was a good acknowledgment of the debt due on the bond. The sub-judge therefore passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 3,885-5-8 and made the decreed amount payable by instalments of Rs. 800 each as the defendant was an agriculturist.

PLEA OF LIMITATION.

The defendant appealed from this decision and contended that under Article 65 of the Limitation Act, the period of limitation for the plaintiff's suit was three years and as the plaintiffs suit was not brought within that period, the suit ought to have been dismissed.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleaders dismissed the appeal with costs. Mr. Justice Shah in the course of the judgment of the Court, said that the appellant's contention derived some support from the observations of the Judicial Committee in Ramdin vs. Kalkaprasad (12 I. A. 12). Those observations were subsequently acted upon by the Bombay High Court in 14 Bom. page 377. The observations in Ramdin vs. Kalkaprasad were opposed to the subsequent remarks of the Judicial Committee in a case reported in (19 I.A. page 236). Those later observations of the Judicial Committee had found favour with the Indian High Courts and there was a current of decisions of the various High Courts in conformity with that view. Therefore the present suit was governed by Article 116 of the Limitation Act.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil with Mr. A. V. Lele appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for the respondent plaintiff.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report (inChambers).

O. S. 908-11—Mulla & Mulla. Dhunjibhoy Sorabji Dolimerji & ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors. Little & Co.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

Re. G & Ward's Act VIII of 1890—Mehta & Dal. In Re Kulsum & anr. v. Minors Abdul Succoor Abdul Rezae—Petitioner. Shams A Tyabji. Notice 21-8-13.

561-07—Mulla & Mulla, R. D. Sethna v. Dossabhoy B. Mistry.

M. J. 482-13—Payne & Co. Mercy Eileen Gay v. Carl William Grant Gay. Pestonji R K & Co. 1-9-13. Notice 1-9-13.

534-10—Smitham B & Co. Abdulla Allarakhia & Co. a firm v. Allibhai Chagla & Co. a firm. Tyabji & Co. 11-9-13.

99-13—Khunderao L & M. Babibai Alias Sarasmatibai v. Dwarkabai widow & ors. Smetham B & Co. 15-9-13.

782-13—Bicknell M R & Co. The Bombay & Hagaz Steam Navigation Co. of India (In Liquidation) v. Abdially Kaderbhoy. Payne & Co. 16-9-13.

364-12—Captain & Vaidya. Ramratan Malavi a firm. v. AAjdan Perdan & anr. Ardeshir H D & Co. 16-9-13.

453-13—Bicknell M R & Co. The Bombay & Hagaz Steam Navigation Co. of India (In Liquidation) v. A M Jeewanji & Co. a firm. Payne & Co. 16-9-13.

M. J. 731-13—Payne & Co. Carl William Grant Gay v. Mercey Eileen Gay & anr. Pestonji R K & Co. 16-9-13.

M. J. 582-13—Payne & Co. Mercey Eileen Gay v. Carl William Grant Gay Pestonji R K & Co. 16-9-13.

Re Indian Cos. Act VI of 1882—Payne & Co. In Re Surat Swadeshi Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. v. Bai Dinbai widow Petitioner. Madhowji R & Ch. 16-9-13.

549-13—Payne & Co. Sha Vanmali Jetha v. Abdulla Haji Mowji a firm. & ors. Jamshedji R & D. 16-9-13.

1117-12—Madhowji K & Ch. Dhimabai widow & ors. v. Jethabai Walji & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. 18-9-13.

1208-12—Madhowji K & Ch. Jamnadas Mathuradas v. Ramdas Mulji. Nanu H & Co. 18-9-13.

385-13—Malvi H M & R. R. D Sethna v. Manoredas Harakchand & ors. Jamsetji R & D. 18-9-13.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatha & Co. Sonabai Widow v. Shamji Framji Karanja & ors. Khambatha & Co. Bicknell R & Co. 21-8-13.

O. S. 816-13—Khanderao L & M. Framroz Rustomji Doji v. Bai Shirinbai & ors. 9-9-13.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Asst. Comr's. Report. (In Court.)

1113-12—Sm. B & Co. Keshow Raghoba Lote v. Rashmath Ganpatrao Khatwalla. Kanga & G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard, 26-8-13.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G Part Heard 26-8-13.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

508-12—Captain and V. The Advocate-General of Bombay, v Dinkar Khanderao and ors. Sh. M. and H. Edgelow G. W & Co. Part Heard 9-8-13.

1324-12—Jam R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas, Jugmohandas Damoderdas & ors. Madhowji, K & C.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v. Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

1126-12—Patell & Ez. The Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ltd. v. Rustomji Maneckji Hiramaneck & ors. Payne & Co. Un. P. & P.

26-13—Forbes & Co. (for a pauper) Joothibai widow v Waghji Vallabhdas and anr. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1116-12—Manecklal and T. Vallabhdas Haridas v Dayal Haridas Madhowji K & C. for postponement.

35-12—Judah and S. Nagoobai widow v Bapoo Balvant Vantre.

671-12—Dubash and Co., Sha Hansa Tataji and Co. v Sha Raghunath Tarachand and Co. a firm and anr. Khunderao L and M.

108-13—Nadirsha and D. Ahmedbhoy Habibibhoy v Jethabhoy Raghowji Joshi. Capt & V.

1337-12—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Messrs. Narrottam & Co. a firm, v. Dharamsey Bhimji and anr. Motichand and D. For postponement.

150-13—Shamrao M. and H. Bhawram Makandji v Makund Dharman Bhoir D. J. Mantri.

1143-12—Surajmal & Co. Hira Vella & ors. v. Kharnidas alias Bapudas Luxmidas & ors. Amin & D, S A Tyabji Mulji K & Th.

731-12—Crawford B & Co. The Bank of Bombay v. Chimanlal Manecklal & ors. Bhai. K & G.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

At 1 p.m.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1085-12—Edgelow G. W. and Co., Narandas Topan a firm v R. D. Sethna Payne and Co.

S. S. Egypt:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Egypt, 4207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, arrived in the harbour on Friday from London, which port she had eflt on August 29th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING. RIFLE CORPS.

Sept. 20.

888. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress. Mufti.

889. Miniature Range. The miniature Range at old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for pirctzce every Tuesdas at 7.A.M.

890. Machine Gun.The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Compaoy will parane under Sergt. A.R.S Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 23rd Inst at 6.45.P.M.
II.The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will padade euery Wednesday at 7.A.M. at Heao-Buarters.

891. Parade. The parade for "C" Company on Monday next,the 22nd Instant in cancelled.

892. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 24th Instant at 7-30 a. m. at Head- Quarters, Council Road. Dress.—Mufti. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II. All Recruits of the Surreut season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

893. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters, for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

894. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing tomarrow Sunday she 21st Instant

895. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

896. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7. A.M.

897. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G"Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 23rd inst. at 6. 45. P.M.
II. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

898. *Parade.*—The parade for "G" Company on Monday next, the 22nd Instant is cancelled.

899. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 24th Instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Head-Quarters, Council Road. Dress-Mufti. Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head -Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

900. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

901. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing tomorrow Sunday the 21st Instant.

902. *Enrolments.*—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:-
No 7545 Vol. E.Edelston
No.7546 Vol. M.T.Lloyb.

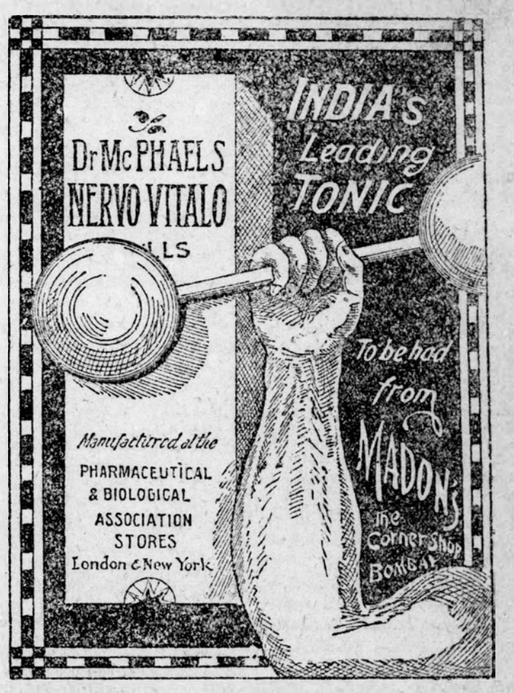
(Signed) H.B.Murray, Lieut.
Actg.Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

JUBILEE OF SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Conference of the Society to be held at Matharpacady celebrates the Golden Jubilee of the establishment of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul by a Solemn High Mass offered at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, on Sunday the 21st instant, at 10 a.m., the Celebrant and Preacher being the Revd. Father Kaesen, S. J. In the evening, at 6 p.m. there will be Solemn Benediction and Te Deum, after which a short survey of the Conference's work for the past 50 years will be read in the Church grounds, where, it is expected, the Spiritual Director, Father Martin, S. J., will preside.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass offered by the employees of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld., will be celebrated at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday the 21st instant at Mount Mary's Church, Bandra.



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but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowed cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts."—Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery nonfeeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and despondeing into healthy and cheerful men and women.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

Miss Alice Digby terminated her engagement at the Excelsior on Friday, and for this week's programme the great attraction is a remarkable Pathe-color film entitled, "Delivered by Death", a drama in three parts adopted by Mr. Pierre Froudale from M. Claude Ferrare's celebrated novel. This is one of the films of the year. Its chief interest lies in its charming setting, but there is a strong plot as well, and though it takes three-quarters of an hour to run the film off the interest is well sustained from start to finish. The drama is acted by some of the best known French actors, and all the more powerful features of M. Ferrare's novel are included.

The plot is a most exciting one, though always a high tone in maintained. The scene is laid in Constantinople, and the charms of that old world city were never more delightfully illustrated than in this Pathecolor film, in which nature runs riot in a series of exquisite colourings.

Pathe's Gazette is as full of interest as ever it was, and there are other films which make up a pleasant programme in which there is quality, quantity, and variety. Other bookings by the Excelsior management include the famous film, "Ivanhoe" of which elaborate descriptions have been appearing in the Home papers. The Japanese acrobats are expected to arrive shortly.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The chief feature of the new programme which is to be shown from today is an adaption of Lord Bulwer Lytton's famous novel, "The Last Days of Pompeii." The names of Herculaneum and Pompeii will ever remain associated in the minds of readers with the great eruption of Vesuvius, which took place eighteen centuries ago, but the remembrance of which still survives owing to the recent excavations that have been made near Vesuvius. It is not surprising that Lord Lytton's well-known novel should have furnished materials for a photoplay. The plot of the story is sufficiently interesting to grip the attention from the very first; and the scenes, especially those showing the eruption of Vesuvius and the destruction of Pompeii, are vivid and impressive.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

PURCHASE OF LAND AT GOLANJI HILL.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the chairman Mr. F. M. Chinoy presiding.

The committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that serious difficulties were experienced in regard to the storage and supply of road metal for Municipal works to the inadequacies of the sites at present available for the purpose. The demand for such facilities was particularly pressing in the Sewri district and it was necessary to obtain a site near the Sewri stone quarries for the purpose of a stone depot and for the erection of stone breaking and screening machinery. With a view to secure land for this purpose owners of several plots of land at Sewri were communicated with but the rate demanded by them being considerably higher than that estimated for, *viz.*, Rs. 5 per square yard, a search had to be made for ground suitable for the Municipal requirements which could be obtained at a reasonable rate. The Executive Engineer had after very careful enquiries, selected a suitable plot of land at Golanji Hill Road belonging to Mr. Narotamdas Anandji. The owner had after some negotiation, agreed to sell the land admeasuring 19,399 square yards with buildings thereon at Rs. 55,500 on certain conditions. He also submitted a plan indicating the road to be formed by the Port Trust between the Municipal portion of the East and West roads across Golanji Hill Road and the overbridge which the Port Trust have to construct on the east of Sewri Road and said: "after the acquisition of the plot a portion will be re-sold to the Port Trust for this purpose at a reasonable rate. A portion of this ground will also be occupied by the Health Department for an Incinerator to dispose of Kutchra of the neighbourhood. It is Toka land and its annual rental is Rs. 101-0-7. As the compensation asked for by the owner of the land, which comes to a little less than Rs. 3 per square yard, is fair and reasonable, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, under Section 90 of the Municipal Act, to property being acquired at Rs. 55,500 on the terms mentioned above, which are unobjectionable, and under Section 131 of the Act to an advance of the like amount from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of the purchase which will be subsequently adjusted against funds to be provided in a new loan to be raised or against savings to accrue on different loan works in progress. I have the honour also to request the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 91 of the Act, to the acquisition of the property under the Land Acquisition Act."

It was resolved to recommend to the Corporation that sanction be granted as prayed for.

THANA SHOOTING CASE.

"TIME TO AMEND THE LAW."

The following appears in "Truth":—

Judging by a case heard in the Thana District Court, Bombay, last month the road hog in India is even a more fearsome beast than in this country. According to the report in the "Bombay Chronicle," a Mr. Ormiston Chant, accompanied by his wife and an inspector of the Bombay Police, had gone by motor on a pig shooting expedition. Returning in the early morning, Mr. Chant, armed with an automatic pistol, amused himself by taking pot shots at the dogs he met on the road. While passing through a village *en route* one of three bullets fired struck an unfortunate native in the neck. The man was not killed, but after two months in hospital was discharged with a paralysed arm and leg. Mr. Chant was charged with having caused grievous bodily harm by doing a rash and negligent act. The magistrate, however, permitted the case to be compounded by the payment of compensation to the injured man, and there the matter ended.

Mr. Chant was perhaps fortunate in coming before a magistrate who would permit the case to be settled in this manner. The Indian Penal Code sanctions the compounding of such criminal charges by compensation of the person injured where the public interest is not involved. There surely cannot be many magistrates, however, who take the view that a motorist who drives along a public road and lets off his revolver indiscriminately is answerable only to the person whom he bags. If, however, this is the usual way magistrates exercise their discretionary powers it is high time for the law to be amended.

GUJARATI LITERATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read with interest the letters on "Indian Literature" which have appeared in your columns, following upon mine on the same subject. The spirit of these letters is more or less detached and academic rather than personal and enthusiastic and the interest awakened by the subject is not half as keen as would have been the case if I had aired a local municipal grievance.

"J. S." waxes enthusiastic over the names of writers I have quoted and especially over the lions of the "English Review," but he forgets that these very men would be shocked to know of our ignorance of Indian thought and literature and would ridicule the cheap sneers in which we indulge at times. How will it sound to one of these, "G. B. S." for preference, (the omission of whose name in my letter "J. S." has corrected) when informed that an educated Parsi knows more about the peasantry of Russia through the writings of Tolstoi than that of his own country, that he can speak fluently several western languages, but cannot utter a sentence, in the language of his adoption without "hair-rising" on the part of his Hindu hearers! The fact is that obsessed with western ideas and ideals we have turned our backs on tnings Indian—a phase from which Bengal has only recently emerged. It is now time that the new knowledge, which the study of English literature has given us should be used in making a systematic study of our literature, in taking stock, as it were, of the past, in separating the grain from the chaff by cutting out the good things and above all by replenishing it by new literary forms and ideas. Your correspondent from Naosari has shewn how the knowledge of English literature is recently being used by Bengali writers. Your correspondent from Naosari has shewn that secular literature is not so completely non-existing as "J. S." believes, nor is it impossible to have men to lecture on Indian literature.

Let us now turn to the question of Gujarati literature. "J. S." cannot argue that the neglect of Gujarati literature on the part of the Parsis is due to the immense and undoubted superiority of English literature only, for as Mr. Dadachanji points out, even a hundred years back, when the knowledge of English must have been very much restricted, the Parsis never paid due attention to the study of existing literature. Though few know English and fewer still are fortunate enough to receive the proper training to distinguish good from bad literature, the mass of the people are to be taught in vernaculars, and it is time that educated men should look after the quality of literature that is offered to their less fortunate brethren. "J. S." I am sure, is quite aware of the atrocities often committed in the Parsi-Gujarati papers both in ideas and in language. I venture to suggest that slovenliness in ideas often arises from a slovenliness in language and that men who can hardly write correctly cannot be expected to write methodically and in logical sequence. And this slovenliness arises from the neglect of a language which, though we despise, we cannot help using. While the educated Parsi turns away from this literature he has nothing better to offer in its place, nor has he often the language at his command to criticise the writings of his orthodox opponents.

Yours, etc.

A. STUDENT.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

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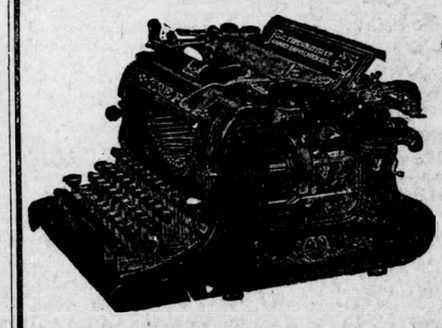

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By Visibility we mean that every character is in full sight as written and remains in full sight all the time.

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Any Speed record ever made by any operator could have been more easily made on the Fox—fast enough for the fastest operator and slow enough for the beginner.

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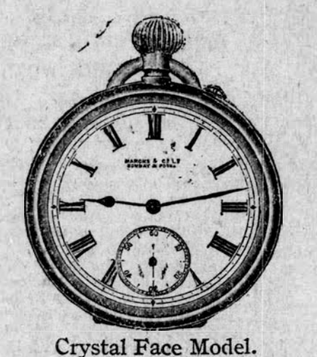
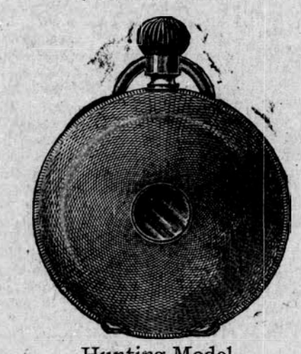
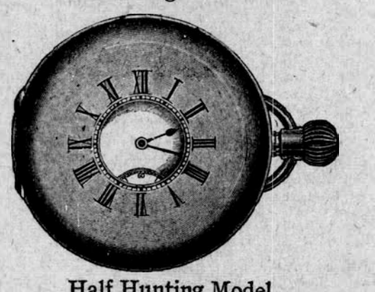


Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Model.



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Sterling Silver Rs. 70, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.
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Silver Crystal Face Rs. 55, Hunting Rs. 55, Half Hunting Rs. 60.
Gold ,, Rs. 200, ,, Rs. 235. ,, ,, Rs. 245.
OUR "PORTFOLIO" WATCHES.
Cases in Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.
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Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.
OUR "MILITARY" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 45, Hunting Case Rs. 50, Half Hunting Rs. 50.
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Gold 18ct. Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Case Rs. 240, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
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18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 300, Hunting Rs. 320, Half Hunting 325.
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Silver Crystal Face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Hunting Rs. 80.
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THE "KEW" ENGLISH WATCH. Made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory, Kew.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
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The acme of horological perfection.
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The "Military Model" leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch. Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached disclosing in wear entire watch. Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust on perspiration affecting the movement.
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Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.
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Heavy Reductions throughout the Department,
We mean to make a Big Sacrifice.
Call on Monday, 22nd September.
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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

18th Sunday after Trinity. 21st Sept. 1913.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m., Ordination Service; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Lloyd in E. flat. Hymns 430, 209, 355, 322, 553; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Canticles, Woodward in A; Hymns, 420, 202, 274. Collection for Church Missionary Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain, 7 a.m. Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Matins (Choral); 9 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon Chaplain 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy, Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson. Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for the "N.C.C. Forward Fund." Marathi Service, 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Sunday School, in B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute. Lower Parel. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School in the Church; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A. 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach Collection for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Magazon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Tovey. Alms for Church Expenses.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. J. C. Matthew, B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Sermon on Brotherhood and Christian Social Service.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. N Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. D. Mawe; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. D. Mawe.

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. D. Mawe; 5 p.m. Sunday Service. Preacher: Rev. A. D. Mawe; 5 p.m. Sunday Service. Preacher; Mr. F. V. Rushworth.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warned. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Bishop J. W. Robinson.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. H. E. Barrelly; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell, 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

AMERICAN MISSION.

Hume Memorial Church near Parsi's Statue, Byculla Congregationalist Rev. J. Malelu, Pastor—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society's Meeting; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service. Friday Prayer meeting at 8-30 p.m. All services in Marathi.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutemachar, S.J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M.X Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). 6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.,
High Mass; 6 p. m., Benedction

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.— 9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burto's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—Masses 5. 5-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. Vicar Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. Daily Masses; Childrens Mass, 8-30 a.m.;

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. From to-morrow the 21st instant, Commences the 7 Novinas of Our Lady of Seven Dolours. Novena Mass at 7-15 a.m.

Evening Service Rosary Sermon and Benediction at 7 (S.T.)

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's). Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A., Oxon. Sundays. 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

KING MANOEL'S WEDDING GIFTS.

SECRET SOCIETY THREATS.

The greatest secrecy is observed as to the manner in which wedding presents being made in Portugal for King Manoel are to be sent to him, wired the Lisbon correspondent of the "Daily Mail" on August 31.

The Carbonarios, the Republican secret society, have threatened that King Manoel's present to his bride, a diamond diadem, which has been made here, shall never reach its destination, and they maintain a constant watch over the shop where this gift and also the Royalists' present for King Manoel were made. I am informed that steps were taken with the object of sending the presents through a foreign Legation. It is said, however, that the Portuguese Government protested against this, and the result is not known outside official circles.

The jewellers have requested the police authorities to protect them and ensure their removal of the presents in safety.

DIADEM OF 2,000 JEWELS.

King Manoel's gift to his bride, Princess Augustine Victoria of Hohenzollern, is a beautiful diadem in platinum studded with 2,000 diamonds and emeralds.

The Lisbon Royalists are presenting King Manoel with a set of knives, forks, and spoons made of agate and silver and two napkin rings—one, all of diamonds, in the shape of a heart, the other studded with two large diamonds and an emerald. The jewel-case is in the shape of a sixteenth-century ship, of silver, with three masts of agate. On the highest mast hangs a golden lantern on which are the arms and insignias of the various Orders of Portugal. The ship rests on a silver sea and at each corner is a golden lion rampant. The ship bears the inscription, "From the city of Lisbon to its King."

The U. P. Government has appointed a committee of eight members with the Hon. H. Ledgard, president of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, as its chairman, and a member of the Indian Civil Service as its Secretary to go thoroughly into all questions relating to the expansion and development of Cawnpore, the problem of its roads, the drainage question as well as the question of a central railway station.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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Motorists will be glad to learn the recent war in MOTOR TYRE prices has resulted in a decisive victory in favour of
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The Comparative prices to-day are as follows :—

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Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.		Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
0 0	58 12	52 8	750 x 85	39 8	42 4	0 0
83 2	85 4	69 8	760 x 90	59 0	65 8	62 2
89 5	88 8	75 0	810 x 90	61 8	68 0	64 7
0 0	100 8	86 4	760 x 100	70 0	77 4	0 0
0 0	107 8	93 8	810 x 100	74 8	82 12	0 0
120 11	119 0	95 0	815 x 105	82 8	91 8	90 14
146 6	153 0	127 8	880 x 120	106 0	117 12	117 7

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